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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR RULERS.

Extract from Gov. Corwin's Speech in Ohio, Aug. 19, 1859.

Mr. Corwin followed Mr. Dennison. After a few introductory remarks he said:

I believe it is now generally conceded every where that the present Chief Magistrate has lamentably disappointed even the men that elected him. He has not disappointed those opposed to him, for they predicted that every thing would go wrong under his Administration. There is scarcely a man to be found over the land, who is not an aspirant for office, that avows himself a friend of the President. He can't get any votes from his own party. I have said already and will venture to affirm, and I will appeal to your own experience, whether the office of president has not been discharged with less fidelity than any public officer has ever exhibited after you elected him. The reason of it was not that you were not intelligent; the reason was not that you were bad men, but because every man had the same interest and power that you had, and that you have said, "Let somebody else do it." You say, "I will not interest myself in this, or I will be called a politician; the brethren of my church won't like it; why should I disturb myself about this thing. I have my own affairs to attend to, and I will attend to them, and as for this business of regulating the affairs of the Republic, I will leave that to those fellows that want office." That is how you think about it; that is how you have acted with it. If you had not acted in that way, I tell you that none of these calamities which you have now to deplore would have occured; none of these great instances of blundering would have happened. What is the reason you have not done this? I say you do not attend to that business; if you did, if you had done so, then I think it must follow, as a legitimate conclusion, that you don't know how. That is so much for the consideration of my brethren in this private little class-meeting of ours, where we are considering the state of religion in the American Church, and lighting up a candle and putting it into every man's hand that he may search his own bosom.

Do you suppose that the old men who published that Declaration of Independence, which gave birth to your national existence, for the maintenance of which they appealed to the God of nations, approve of this neglect? They felt their own weakness, they, reasoning upon the commonly accepted principles of human reason, felt that they would perish in the conflict in which they were then about to enter; and at last, as poor feeble man always does when he feels that he has nothing to lean upon but his own arm, he goes to the Almighty for help in that hour of trouble. They appealed to Him, and He answered well in the day of their trial; and all of the struggles they endured, all of the blood they shed, all the pains and privations they suffered, were simply to end in just one thing—in communicating to every rational free man the power to govern the nation. That office they communicated to you—the voting people of the country. Did they suppose—could they have believed that the said people of the country; the respectable people of the land, would so scorn the great and priceless estate which they left them, as that they would not attend to appointing the agent to take care of it, but that some mercenary spirit was to take care of them?

Whereas each member of the community, having an interest in a banking institution, or in a joint-stock manufacturing company, where their award is to be but a few paltry dollars per cent. on his capital—if a meeting was to be called to appoint a president or an agent of that company would attend this meeting, to elect this President and Director of the paltry bank or joint-stock concern; but when the President and Directors are to be elected to take care of the liberties of the whole country, oh, these men are too decent, too respectable to attend. It is not respectable to be a politician, they tell us; or they are too careless, or they have half an acre of buckwheat which might not be got in and saved if they left home on the election day.

That is the way you act with your privileges. I am quite tired of complaining of the men you elect and of the laws they make. One thing I know to be perfectly certain, the stockholders do not attend to the election of the President and Directors, or, if they do, they don't know how to do their duty.

Don't let us blame Mr. Buchanan. Don't let us anathematize the men we have elected to these offices of State too much. Let us abuse the people that elected them. They are to blame for the whole of it. What have the people of the United States done with the offices? If you elect a judge and he does not attend at court, and if an innocent man is hung because he was not there to try him, what do you do with of him? You take him to Columbus and impeach him. He is removed from office and the brand of disgrace and ignominy is placed upon his brow.

What have you been doing now, to go no further back than the last few years—sixteen or seventeen? All of you of mature age remember the year 1840 very well. What did all the people of the United States do then? They rose up and with mingled feelings of merriment and indignation—for it was difficult to tell which prevailed that year, the events of the Administration of Van Buren had been so singularly out of the way, nowise conformable to anybody's notion of things; it was difficult to say whether it was looked at with indignation or merriment. Every one of his officers were running away with the people's money—you know how we used to twist his long legged measures [laughter]—and three quarters of the people started up and declared that we will have no more Democratic Government—we will have Whig Government. The principles upon which these two parties were contending then for your suffrages were diametrically opposed. Upon due deliberation and solemn consideration (for I do hope you sometimes consider these things) it was determined by an unexampled majority of the country that henceforth Whigs and their principles should be the rule of conduct in the United States. It was so! Your decree, when you make it, is always omnipotent.

Four years pass away—they go by—and what happens then? You have again to appoint a President of this great joint-stock company of ours. The people have two men presented to them. One has has been alluded to by my friend, Mr. Dennison—Mr. Clay, of Kentucky—a man who has been spoken of so much that it would be idle to attempt to employ terms adequate to express the feelings with which one who knew him as well as I did regarded the great loss we have sustained by his death; a man of whom the nation was proud, a man who had a European reputation, who was regarded as the great champion of regulated liberty by men of intelligence all over the world. In addition to this he had endowments which it has pleased God very rarely to give to mortal man; an integrity as pure as the highest integrity of the highest and best of the ancient people who have descended to us as demi gods. Nobody questioned this in the election at all. It was named and repeated every hour. He did not like the annexation of Texas to the United States, not because he himself had any personal objection to any accumulation of slave States in the country, but because he believed it would disturb the harmony of the Republic as it then existed. The harmony and prosperity of this land were to him the idols of his heart. Another man was also presented to the American people. I wish to speak of him in no terms of disparagement. You all know something of Mr. Polk. He never pretended to be the equal of Mr. Clay. Mr. Polk differed with him on this subject. He desired that that independent Republic, living under the shadow of our wing, should be annexed to the United States. He was a Democrat of Democrats. I knew him well. You know that I speak truly of his history. Well, Clay proposed to the country to continue the Whig Government begun by Mr. Harrison and but partially carried out by his successor. You had determined four years before that henceforward we would only have Whig principles and Whig rulers. Four years passed by, and with the mighty difference between the two men, you determined by a very large majority you would have no more Whig government, but would have Democratic government, even when you could have the pleasure and the pride of voting for one of the greatest statesmen the world ever knew. The stockholders have changed their opinion greatly in these four years, or else they did not vote their principles at all.

Well, as we know human nature is full of imperfection, and as men are gaining light every day in the world, we fondly hoped by the schoolhouses and churches that we had erected we would get some intelligence. We would begin to suppose that we were mistaken in 1840, and that we had learned that the Democratic was the true rule of government in the country.

Four years more rolled round, which brings us to 1848. The country, in the meantime, had been involved in a foreign war, and it is very rare, when the ambition of a nation is concerned, and that ambition is put into conflict with another nation, it is very rare that the men of the nation do not take sides with him who wages the war. Mr. Polk was to be re-elected or rejected. What did we in 1848? With about the same unanimity as before we declared that we would have no more Democratic Government, we will have a Whig Government, even though we have to deposit this great power of statesmanship in the hands of a man fresh from the battle field, who was never in the councils of his country. The stockholders have changed back again!

Four years more rolled around, and 1852 comes upon us, and finds us still increasing in light and knowledge. Mind, in 1848 we jumped back just eight years. We found, I suppose, that the light had been leading us astray—that we failed in 1844. Now we are at the stand-point of 1840 again. Instead of continuing our resolution to continue a Whig Government, we have found out that we were mistaken a second time, and we take not General Scott, by no means an ordinary man. He was a Whig, and you put away that illustrious General and that eminently qualified statesman, and took Mr. Pierce. I wish to speak in no way disrespectful of Mr. Pierce, but I say that you fell so much in love with Democratic Government that you threw away in his favor a Whig who was eminently qualified as a statesman and renowned as a warrior.

Now this, and all of this, is applicable to all of us. What would you think of any man—to illustrate—of any farmer, who would make one of those fine patent ploughs and plough down his barren ground and raise a good crop upon his land which he had thrown aside as useless? He gathered his crop into his garner, reaps the reward of his labor, thanks God for his fruitful harvest, and pockets the money it brings to him; and that same man, when he had another crop to raise should say, "by that plough I got a good crop, a better one than I expected, but, as I have the power to do as I please with my own land, I will try the old 'go-devil' plough this year. You all know what a "go-devil" is. You know it is a harrow with three prongs, a very good thing in its way, but by no means a good thing to break up ground with. [Laughter.] Well, he takes his "go-devil" and he kicks his ground about, and he gets no crop, and I tell you he can't get much of a crop that way anyhow. He gets in debt. He says, "Well, I was a great fool to take that 'go-devil;' I will get that patent plough to work again." The third year he uses that plough again, and he gets another good crop, and gets out of debt. He gets his money into his pocket and goes to his thanksgiving dinner, eats his turkey, and thanks God for his goodness. The fourth year, however, he says, "Have I not a right to do as I please? I will take that old 'go-devil' again." [Laughter.]

That is precisely what you, the people of the United States, have done with your power of voting. That is exactly what you have done. Do you wonder that those veteran old statesmen in Europe, such fellows as Metternich, or Walewski, and Palmerston, and Derby, who have read over and over again all that is said about popular Government and all that has been written, and have seen it always remarked that especial care must be taken to guard against the carelessness and vacillation of the people—do you wonder when those old fellows see what you have done, how you have acted with the exercise of this right of suffrage, as if you did not care what became of your country, or did not know what ought to be done, changing four times in four successive elections from Whig to Democrat and from Democrat to Republican, should despise your discretion? It seems as if you did not know how to do this work. Do you suppose that any man that was to act with his ploughs as I have stated to you could ever make a will in the world? I tell you no judge would allow such a man's will to go on record, because such a man must be insane. If that man was to make a deed of a house and lot, and his heirs were to prove this, it would be declared null and void. If his heirs should want to set aside such a man's deed, let them send for me, and I will set it aside before any intelligent jury in your country, because the man must be insane.

You have done the same thing with this right of voting. You have acted in just that same way, and now when we lift up our hands with indignation at the bad conduct of our rulers, don't let us blame the "go-devil" that he did not go twelve inches into the ground, because he can't. That is what we have done. Let us cast the beam out of our own eye and then we will see clearly the mote that is in old Buck's eye. [Laughter.] At least, it looks that way to a man up a tree. [Laughter.]

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1859.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

The Sixth Annual Fair of the Cumberland County Agricultural Society will be held at Fayetteville, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 2d, 3d and 4th days of November next.

The Annual Address will be delivered on Thursday by W. W. Holden, Esq., of Raleigh.

The Society feels assured, that every effort will be made by its members and the citizens to make the Fair excel any of the previous ones, and that the Farmers, Mechanics, Artists and Amateurs in every branch of industry will be well represented. The ladies have never failed to make their department interesting and attractive, and we trust the next Fair will prove them to be, as they always have been, our friends in a good cause.

We are determined if possible to make this our best Fair, and we respectfully invite the citizens of this and the neighboring Counties to give us their aid in accomplishing so important an object.

A. A. McKETHAN,	S. J. HINSDALE,
JOHN ELLIOT,	THEO. EVANS,
J. W. POWELL,	RANDAL McDANIEL,
HUGH McLEAN,	JESSE H. HAWLEY,
W. McL. McKAY,	J. A. WORTH,
DAVID MURPHY,	WM. ALDERMAN,
C. B. MALLETT,	J. W. STRANGE,
JNO. KIRKPATRICK,	ARCH'D McLEAN,
JOHN BUIE,	H. L. MYROVER,
J. G. COOK,	JOHN P. McLEAN.
	Executive Committee.

Town papers 1t.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT is in session this week, and a good deal of business has been disposed of, but none of public interest.

To-day at 11 o'clock the magistrates meet for the transaction of the usual County business, and for the appointment of District Boards of Valuation, in pursuance of the last Revenue Law, which provides that the first Court of each County, held after the first day of July, 1859, and at the same term every four years thereafter, "shall appoint one justice of the peace and two freeholders, men of skill and probity, for each captain's district in the County, who shall be styled the District Board of Valuation of their respective districts."

These Boards, we find by the Law, are to ascertain the cash value of every tract of land, or other real estate, and improvements thereon, in their respective Districts. They may call and swear witnesses, to that end. Each owner of land is required to furnish, on oath, a list "setting forth the separate tracts, and also the several contiguous bodies or tracts of land owned by him in the District, together with the names of the water courses, or other noted places on, or nearest to which they may be situated, and the number of acres in each separate tract or contiguous body of land." Town lots to be listed separately, according to the plot of the town. Each tract and lot to be separately valued and returned. Persons refusing to furnish list or to take prescribed oath to be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, bound over to Superior Court by justices on the board, and on conviction to be fined at the discretion of the Court. Lists to be completed by the Boards by Jan'y 1, 1860, and affidavit made that the duties have been faithfully performed. On the 2d Monday of January the Justices of the several Boards (two-thirds a quorum) to meet at the Court Houses, and organize as County Boards of Valuation; receive the lists from the District Boards; carefully examine and compare them; bring them to a uniform standard of value, (if not already so) by reassessing any district or tracts or lots: reduce if too high, raise if too low. The County Boards to make returns to the County Court Clerks, with affidavit that they have faithfully performed their duties. Each member of the County and District Boards to receive such compensation, to be paid by the County, as the County Court may allow; not, however, to exceed $2 per day.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR THE WESTERN RAILROAD.—A friend sends us the following:

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Allow me to suggest to the President and Directors of your Railroad to the Coalfields the propriety of calling their next locomotive after the Indian name of Deep River—SEPONA. I am sure no fitter name could be chosen. Another one might very well be called *Tuscarora*, from that powerful tribe who once ruled the land whence the Road is to derive its support.

I have often wondered at the careless indifference which many of our citizens manifest as to the names which the rivers, creeks and mountains once bore in the sweet Indian tongue—it is but seldom I hear of any, and by a mere accident I came across the above. Q.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SARATOGA, Sept. 1, 1859.

This afternoon, following a vast multitude, I wended my way to a large enclosed lot where was the balloon "Atlantic," in which Mr. La Mountain proposed to ascend at 5 P. M. He is one of the three persons who lately performed the trip from St. Louis to Watertown, about 1100 miles in 19 hours; and this is the same balloon, reduced in dimensions, however, to about two-thirds of its original size, in consequence of the damage done to it in its descent at Watertown. There were probably two or three thousand persons within the enclosure, at 25 cents admittance, and it is said even more outsiders at no price, who had as good a view of the balloon after it rose as those inside, but not the same opportunity to see the process of inflation, to see La Mountain himself, and watch his preparations. He was busy and active, going from point to point, but his countenance indicated a quiet cheerfulness, whilst his habitually compressed lip spoke of firmness and fearlessness.

When I arrived on the ground, the balloon, made of oiled silk, with a net work of strong twine cords all around it, was probably 30 feet in height and as many in diameter. As it became inflated (the common gas used for light serving that purpose,) it rose to perhaps 40 or 45 feet, and 10 or 15 feet at the lower end remained unfilled with gas. The whole height was probably 50 to 60 feet. A few feet below this, was suspended to the net work, by small but strong cords, a stout wicker basket, nearly 3 by 4 feet, and about 2½ feet deep, in which, when all was ready, the bold æronaut placed himself, and gave the word to let go. The huge fabric rose gracefully and slowly. The æronaut mounted the rim of his basket, waved his hat and shouted farewell! His parting salute was answered by thousands of voices and hats and handkerchiefs. He was in a very few seconds too far off to be heard, but for some minutes was seen to occupy his slight footing, waving flag or handkerchief. The wind carried the balloon up and far to the northward, till it appeared less than a fourth of its size, and the basket and its occupant were altogether invisible. Then it passed into a current of air which took it eastward. Soon it passed into or behind a small cloud, so as to be hidden from sight for a moment. Soon after it emerged it was lighted up by the rays of the sun, which had set to us on earth, and looked like a gilded ball, or as if it were on fire. It retained this brilliant appearance for several minutes, and almost until it passed entirely from view, which it did in about 35 minutes from the time of ascent.

The whole spectacle was one of thrilling interest, and even of excitement. The possibility, and even probability, that the adventurer would be dashed to pieces in his descent, and the fact that his wife was present, and left the ground in tears when the balloon was lost to sight, all tended to subdue the feeling of admiration of the courage of the æronaut and of the singular gracefulness of movement of the balloon.

How far off it was when lost to sight can only be conjectured. Probably from five to ten miles. Whether the æronaut has landed, or is still tossed about at the mercy of the winds of heaven, of which he cannot tell whence they come or whither they go, is unknown here as I write, four hours after he disappeared. We may possibly hear from him by telegraph to-morrow morning. Besides the common feeling of humanity which inspires the prayer for his safety, is the reflection that he is experimenting with a view to the discovery of some means of making the balloon useful as well as curious. It has entered into the imagination of man that it ought to be, and can be, and will be, guided as vessels are, and that travelling by balloon will be as common during the next century as it now is by steam. Such is not my opinion; yet the steam boat and the railroad and the telegraph would have been as absurd ideas at the beginning of the present century.

As a means of descending when he pleases, Mr. La Mountain held a small cord that passes from the bottom to the top of the balloon, inside, pulling which opens a valve and allows the gas to escape in such quantity as he may please. Releasing the cord the valve closes again.

There are some curious people in the world. About ten seconds after the balloon ascended, and when all eyes were gazing upon it with the deepest feeling, a young man bustled through the crowd crying his candy! "Molasses candy! fine molasses candy!" I was reminded of Patrick Henry's tory who cried "beef! beef!" through the revolutionary camp. And of the anecdote of Mr. Wirt's speech, which has been often told, but will perhaps bear telling again. At the close of one of that great orator's splendid speeches in a court in Richmond, the audience remained for some moments perfectly still, in almost breathless admiration. Suddenly a pettifogging lawyer rose and moved the court for a writ of injunction in some trifling cause. An enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Wirt sprung to his feet, and pointing to the pettifogger, called out, "Kill him! d—n him, kill him!" I was not quite so sanguinary as the Virginian, but I did think that the love of the almighty dollar, or rather of the pennies which go to make up the dollar, must be strong in these parts.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1859.

We left Saratoga on Saturday afternoon, and arrived at this village on the Hudson, opposite Newburg, in five hours. Our object in stopping here was to visit some valued friends whom we had known at our Southern home, and who are now spending a few weeks here. I had stopped here more than twenty years ago to visit the shops at which the Rockfish Company was having its machinery made; but great changes have occurred in the interim. The same Hudson river winds its magnificent course through the same everlasting hills, and both are grand and beautiful; but the hand of taste and wealth has been here, to embellish the hills and valleys with noble dwellings and lovely grounds. In passing this point on a steamer, the traveller scarcely notices the little village on this side of the river, but bestows all his attention to the city of Newburg, on the opposite side, rising abruptly as it does from the banks of the river, and containing one of the landmarks of the revolution, the large stone building in which Gen. Washington had his head-quarters, at a time when New York city was held by the British, and West Point, the key to the interior, was threatened both by force and treason. Little does the traveller know of the beauties of the shore which he passes with such neglect. At church yesterday morning, in the village of Matteawan, to which we rode, (a mile or two in the interior,) we unexpectedly found the family of a gentleman who has made his mark in the world of letters, and whose friendship I have enjoyed for ten or fifteen years past. He at once claimed possession of us for the remainder of the day, took us in his carriage to his own superbly beautiful country seat, the ride being down Matteawan creek, where every turn presented a new phase of bold and romantic scenery, and then to the high grounds which overlook the Hudson and its grand old hills. In the ride of two miles we passed several residences of New Yorkers, who, like our friend, come here to spend the Summer. His place is very beautiful; the house is commodious enough for his children, their wives and husbands, and *their* children, nearly all of whom we found assembled there. But the grounds! I wish I had the skill to paint them. Thousands of dollars were spent at first in embellishing the three or four acres around the house, and a fine looking middle aged Scotch gardener and two laborers are constantly employed in keeping them in order and in cultivating an ample vegetable and fruit garden, from which at dinner we had a great variety of vegetables, with several kinds of grapes, pears, and melons, all fresh and of the most delicious kinds. From almost any part of the house or grounds, natural openings among the forest trees present views of the Hudson, Newburg, the hills, and neighboring residences. In front of the house the view is confined by thick foliage, my friend playfully remarking, that he left it to his wife to decide *which* tree should be cut away to open the view, but that she had not been able to settle that point during the eleven years of their ownership. If ever the point is determined, the poet's injunction to "spare that tree," will rise up in rebellion.

I have not time to write more, for my friend has promised to call for us at 9 this morning to ride over this beautiful country, and to see some dwellings and grounds far finer than his own, so he says.

THE NEW CROP OF COTTON.—The first bale of the new crop was sold in this market on Tuesday last. Messrs. Goldston & Fuller were the purchasers. The cotton was from the plantation of Mr. W. B. Thompson, of Robeson county.

By the way, as planters in North Carolina are now preparing the new crop for market, it may be of service to them to know that the character of their cotton (and consequently its price) is said to be seriously depreciating in New York. A letter received yesterday by one of our largest firms from its New York correspondent makes an earnest complaint of the increasing quantity of *sandy cotton* sent from this State. Accompanying the letter was a copy of Wright's usual cotton circular, in which this matter was referred to at considerable length. Sandy cotton, a few years ago sent only from the New Orleans districts, now goes to market in large quantities from all the cotton districts, and so abundant is it that it can be sold in Liverpool only at very heavy sacrifices. It has frequently happened, so it is stated, that the loss on ten bales of this cotton, in a lot of one hundred, has much more than counter-balanced the profit on the ninety. We hope that no such complaint can be made truly against our N. C. cotton; but truly or falsely complaint is made of it, and planters will find it not only their duty but their interest to see that there is no just cause for it in future.

The Circular concludes by stating:

"The remedy for this great evil can only be effectually applied through the purchasers of Cotton, and it must be palpable to them that if they fail to apply it, they will not only damage their own interests, but the true interests of the planter. Let them, therefore, positively refuse to have "tails" of sandy and dirty Cotton forced upon them by the factors in buying round lists, and decline to purchase sandy Cotton at all, except at the fullest reduction in price, which its superabundance has compelled them to concede at Liverpool and elsewhere; and let all importers in Europe frame their orders to this country upon similar principles. They may for a time be obliged to pay a relatively higher price for the clean qualities, but they will soon bring the evil of adulteration with sand to an end.

Liverpool is now fuller of sandy and dusty, and, therefore, unsaleable Cotton, than ever before, and it remains to be seen what further reduction there will be in the price of such stuff when the cleaner qualities of the new crop become abundant.

This culpable negligence among our planters has contributed to promote the energetic measures by which the Cotton Supply Association in England has encouraged the production of Cotton in so many parts of the world. A rapid increase is now taking place in its export from Africa, and the increase of production in India has been at a greater rate, in each period of five years, than in the United States, and it is undeniable that while our Cotton has been deteriorating in quality and cleanliness East India and other Cotton has been constantly improving in these respects. When, therefore, we consider that in eighteen months there will be an uninterrupted line of rail road from the interior of India to Bombay, and that the careless and wilful adulteration of our Cotton with sand and dirt will stimulate the ratio of increase in India, &c., large as it has become, it appears to us that our planters are jeopardizing their pre-eminent influence and power as the great producers of this necessary article.

It must not be forgotten that in the past few years there has been more demand for India Cotton in Europe than could be met by the supply, and that it has been solely in consequence of the inadequate supply from India that so much of our low, dusty and sandy Cotton has been used by spinners at the price they have paid for it in Liverpool."

THE NEW STEAMER.—The Steamer built by Mr. Lutterloh to take the place of the Magnolia went down to Wilmington on Tuesday. The Journal of yesterday thus notices her arrival:

The new stern-wheel Steamer previously mentioned as being built at Fayetteville by T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., arrived here last evening, under command of Capt. George Barber. She is a fine looking boat, and appears to be well adapted to the business between this place and Fayetteville, having good accommodations for both passengers and freight. She draws light about 18 inches of water, and can carry between decks some 200 bales Cotton.

"What's her name" inquires the Journal. The boat is called "North Carolina."

MONTGOMERY COUNTY AFFAIRS.—*Letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated*

TROY, N. C., Sept. 1, 1859.

Henry Ward, a citizen of this county, committed suicide on Sunday evening last, near his residence, by shooting himself. He was found on Monday dead, having received the contents of a heavily loaded shot-gun in his chest. The gun was found near him and also a rod or stick which he had used in discharging the gun. From appearances the act was a very deliberate one. The deceased was about 30 years of age, was a very quiet and industrious man, and leaves a wife and two children. No cause was known for the commission of the rash act. The Coroner of the county held an inquest on the body and the jury found a verdict as above.

Judge Caldwell is holding the Superior Court for this county, this week.

On to-day, a negro man belonging to Calvin Rush, of this county, was convicted of Burglary and senteneed by the Court to be whipped, which sentence was put in execution forthwith.

A fair amount of business has been transacted.

Steamer Rowan Burnt.—The steamer Rowan, running between this place and Fayetteville, was burned together with her cargo at Piney Bluff, 15 miles from here. The particulars as we have heard them from Capt. McRae, are as follows: About 7 o'clock Saturday evening just as he had left the deck and gone to his supper, it was discovered that the Spirits Turpentine was on fire, there being on board 460 casks, and 60 bbls. Rosin. The fire spread so rapidly that Capt. McRae seeing no other chance but to run the boat ashore, did so and landed his crew and himself in safety. A portion of the crew however, had to jump overboard and swim ashore to prevent being burned. The steamer continued to burn until she sunk, where her hull now lies in 10 feet water. Capt. McRae supposes that the origin of the fire was purely accidental, as the spirits was in bad order and leaking.

The Rowan was owned by T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., of Fayetteville, and has been running on the river some 13 years. The total loss of the boat and cargo is about $10,000—a portion of which is covered by insurance.—*Wil. Herald.*

The cargo was pretty much all insured. There was no insurance on the boat.

Why the Whigs should beat the Democracy.—The bankrupt Treasury, the languishing condition of our manufactures and commerce, the gross corruption charged by prominent members of the Democratic party to exist in the Government, the frequent neglect of the last Congress to provide for the pressing wants of the Departments, the constantly repeated interposition of the Presidential veto to defeat judicious plans of admitted public necessity and usefulness, the persistent agitation of the slavery question by the Democratic party, solely for party purposes; the demand of the Executive to be invested with the war-making power, and the party cry for the immediate purchase of Cuba, notwithstanding Spain's refusal to sell and our inability to buy, these, and a host of similar errors of commission and omission, cry aloud for a change of rulers.

Mr. Hagner's address.

Munificent Donation.—Hon. Oliver J. Morgan, of Louisiana, has presented to Bishop Polk, of that State, the handsome sum of forty thousand dollars as the foundation of a professorship of agricultural chemistry in the "University of the South." This munificent donation makes up the entire amount of five hundred thousand dollars required by the charter for the establishment of the proposed University.

If you would lay up a treasure of glory in heaven, lay up a treasure in your hearts.—*Mason.*

MARRIED,

At Alfordsville, Robeson county, on the 28th July, by Rev. James Sinclair, Mr. JAMES McRAE, of Marion Dist., S. C., to Miss KATE, eldest daughter of Sion Alford, Esq.

DIED,

Suddenly, in Fayetteville, on the 2d inst., SUSAN B., daughter of the Rev. Adam and Mrs. Mary Gilchrist.

It needs no public announcement to inform the people of this community that Susan B. Gilchrist is dead; nor can the pen of eulogy serve more truly to convince them that in her loss the well known adage, "Death loves a shining mark," has been fully verified.

To one intimately acquainted with the deceased, it were difficult to decide which merited most praise in her character, her exalted piety, her youthful loveliness, her warm and genuine affection, or her varied and attractive accomplishments. In her associations with the world, her noble and generous feelings, ever ready to gush forth in behalf of the poor and unfortunate, were exercised with christian energy and never failed to win the esteem and admiration of all. She had been a member of the church for six years and adorned her profession with a consistent and holy life.

But a few short days ago, apparently in the full vigor of health, she delighted her companions by the geniality and generosity of her nature; and little did we then think, that, ere the setting of the 4th of September's sun, her form would rest within the narrow precincts of the cold, damp grave. But she is gone! A vacant place is now seen in the family circle, a cheerful voice is now missing at the fireside, and society mourns the loss of one of its brightest ornaments.

The funeral services were held at the Presbyterian Church, the other Churches being closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased. The building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and heartfelt grief and sympathy pervaded the entire assemblage. The services were of the most appropriate and impressive character, and added to the deep solemnity of the occasion.

The procession was probably the largest ever seen in Fayetteville, and presented one of the most solemn spectacles we have ever beheld. As carriage after carriage passed slowly along, many a tear-dimmed eye was seen—fully attesting the fact, that the subject of this notice still lived in the hearts of her friends. They knew her, and for her worth, loved her. "But I would not have you to be ignorant, brethren, concerning them which are asleep, that ye sorrow not, even as others which have no hope." —*N. C. Presbyterian.*

In this county, of fever, on the 31st Aug., at her father's residence, ISABELLA S. WILLIAMS, daughter of Joel and Catharine Williams, in her 19th year.

At his residence in Lillington, New Hanover county, on Wednesday, 31st August, CHARLES HENRY, Esq.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

C F Line. Sept. 7—Steamer Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for Fayetteville Mills, Goldston & Fuller, A W Steel, Worth & Utley, J & D G Worth, J N Smith, N McK McNeill, O S Baldwin & Co, Mooring & Coble, A Johnson, Jr, J A Pemberton, J M Worth & Son, N R Bryan, J A Worth, A J Woodward, G & L Brandt, W M & J Cameron, S T Hawley & Son, J W Horne, E Lilly, Mrs I H Dodd, R Marsh & Gorrell, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, Rockfish Co. Mrs T E Huske, R Mitchell, J R McDuffie, S W Errant, Myrover & Wightman, D & W McLaurin.

Lutterloh's Line. Sept. 7—Str Fanny, with passengers, and goods for A W Steel, C T Haigh & Sons, J O Boon & Co, D & W McLaurin, E F Moore, Stedman & Horne, A Holmes, Jr, W C Troy, Jas Breece, M N Leary, G W Williams & Co, J N Prior, P Smith, J Kyle, W N Tillinghast, J C Poe, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Martine, H & E J Lilly.

Dr. HOOPER'S ADDRESS,

CONCLUDED.

But, brothers of the alumni, I could not excuse myself, and I should but ill perform the duty committed to me this day, if I devoted the whole of this address to amusing or mournful reminiscences of the past. I wish to say something before I sit down which will be profitable for the future. It may be allowable, on a joyous anniversary like the present, to entertain ourselves and our audience, with some pictures of college life, half a century ago. But it becomes us as educated men, who have gone through the perils and who have reaped the fruits of a collegiate career, to direct our thoughts to the great question how these perils may be encountered and these advantages secured with the least admixture of evil. As lovers of our common country—as North Carolinians, ambitious of the honor of our State—as men bound to feel for those many parents who trust to these walls their dearest treasure—their sons, that are to bless or to blast their homesteads,—we ought to make it a subject of anxious thought, how to prevent a great college from being a great calamity. As men of reflection and humanity, we must have been often saddened by observing the vast amount of *waste* in human life, human talent and human happiness, which the spectacle of our colleges presents. That there is a strong tendency, when large numbers of young men are congregated together, and live to themselves, with very little intermixture with general society, to become dissipated, riotous and lawless, the history of all colleges proves, both in this country and in Europe. The two universities of England have been long famous as the abodes of licentiousness of all kinds. * * * In the German Universities so far as reports have been published among us, the state of morals is even worse, the frequent practice of dueling being added to the usual vices of college life.

To come nearer home, what has been the experience of our neighboring sister South Carolina? Somewhat later than we, she created a State college, and endowed it with that enlightened liberality worthy of the intelligence and opulence of her leading men. But, alas! the history of that college proves how useless it is to make all these munificent preparations of faculty, of library, of apparatus and of buildings, if there are not materials enough of the right kind out of which to make students—if the young men of the country are reared up in ease, idleness and luxury, and know that they are rich enough to do without an education. What the usual course with such young men? They go to college; they there find numbers of idlers like themselves, they find study irksome and disgusting, pleasure spreads out her seductions before them, they are indulged with plenty of money, and habits of ruinous dissipation follow as the necessary results. If they are sent home, what penalty there awaits them? A horse, a gun and dog, fine clothes and the ladies! Who would immure himself in a college cell with such companions as Thucydides and his crabbed Greek, or Loomis's Differential and Integral Calculus, when by going down street and "getting up a row," he can be sent home to so much pleasanter employment and company? The result of South Carolina's experiment upon a college, we have from authority the most unsuspicious and authentic. One of the most respectable alumni, one of the oldest judges on the bench of that State has given his testimony, which has been copied into most of the newspapers of the land. "I have known that institution," says Judge O'Neall, "intimately since 1811, when I first entered its walls, and I have no hesitation in saying that one-fourth of its students have been affected injuriously or destroyed by intoxicating drinks. Indeed I fully believe that one-fourth of its graduates sleep in drunkards' graves." He goes on to say, however, that "notwithstanding this dread scourge, South Carolina college has accomplished an immense amount of good," &c. A valuable lesson was learned from the results of the Cooper administration of that institution. Dr. Thomas Cooper was called to the presidency from his high reputation as a man of science and general learning, and perhaps with some reference to his orthodoxy on political questions, then deeply agitating that State. It would have been hard to find a man of more multifarious learning. He was a lawyer, a statesman, a physician, a philosopher, natural and moral, and somewhat even of a theologian; but withal he was an infidel, an aheist. And the college soon took the type of its head. Infidelity and irreligion took possession of the seat and centre of knowledge, and therefore soon became rife through the State. A State college is the eye of the body politic, and "if the eye be evil the whole body shall be full of darkness." The college was broken down by dissipation and disorder; parents lost all confidence, and durst not expose their sons to the double danger of infidel principles and profligate example. At length Gov. McDuffie in his message to the legislature was obliged to report the State college as a failure; and though an infidel himself, he candidly admitted that the prevalence of infidel sentiments had destroyed the public confidence and reduced the college to its present low condition, and he therefore advised a re-organization of the faculty and a new trial for success under different auspices. Accordingly three of the foremost men in the State for talents and religious character, were installed as president and professors, and a special professorship was created of *Christian Evidences*. Very soon the college regained its former patronage, religion was respected, the gospel powerfully preached twice every Sunday in the college chapel, and infidelity, formerly triumphant and open-mouthed, was now silent and humbled, if not extinct. Here was an experiment whose fruits I trust will be permanently and extensively useful, namely: that a literary institution, without the religious element to leaven the mass, will not be supported by the people of this country.

The University of Virginia had to go through the same experience. It was the child of Mr. Jefferson whose infidelity was well known, and had a contagious influence on the leading public men of the State. No provision was made for any religious worship or religious instruction in the university. The institution, for several of the first years of its existence, had a bad name for vice and irreligion—the religious public murmured and complained that the State University, founded and supported by the votes and the treasure of the commonwealth, for the education of the sons of the commonwealth, should ignore christianity, and be given up to anti-christian influences. * * * So the faculty and students, by common consent, determined to call a chaplain to perform the ordinary religious services, and that they might obviate the jealousy of religious sects, the chaplain was to be chosen from the prevalent religious bodies, in rotation. This, I believe, has worked well and to the satisfaction of all.

The college of which we boast ourselves to be sons, was founded in an era most dark and inauspicious to religion—the close of the last and the beginning of the present century. Our country had just emerged from a long, distressing war, and it is well known that war has a hardening effect upon the minds of men, familiarizing them with blood and death, and rendering them skeptical and indifferent in matters relating to a future world. To this add the overshadowing influence of France. The splendor of her philosophers and political economists had then attracted the admiration of the world; her powerful fellowship in arms had helped us happily through our struggle for liberty, and then her imitation of us in bursting her own shackles,—all these ties had bound us to her destinies with an enthusiasm and self-sacrifice which had well nigh engulphed us in the same devouring whirlpool that finally swallowed up her first republic. She reciprocated all our enthusiasm, and received our Franklin in Paris with the honors of a demigod, condensing into one pregnant Latin hexameter his two greatest exploits—the snatching of lightning from heaven, and the sceptre from tyrants:

"Eripuit cœlo fulmen, sceptrum que tyrannis."

Unhappily when France overturned the throne and the Bastile, she overturned with the same convulsive throes, the temple of God, and set up as her only object of worship, the goddess Liberty—liberty not only from the chains of despots, but from all belief in future responsibility. This portentous atheism spread its disastrous influence over most of our public men, and hence the works of Voltaire and his royal patron, Frederick of Prussia, of Rousseau, Helvetius, Bolingbroke, Hume, Gibbon and Paine, were found in the libraries of our principal families, however small these libraries were. Some of these, presented by trustees and others, were among the most conspicuous books in our university and society libraries, in their early beginnings. As the *cock* was the national emblem of France, it is hardly vulgar to quote here our homely proverb: "As the old cock crows the young one learns." Our first professors and students caught the Gallic infection; and Dr. Caldwell among his earliest difficulties, had to struggle with infidelity in the faculty and infidelity among the students; and hence, among his sermons of that date, many will be found in refutation of objections against christianity. The same difficulties Dr. Dwight was contending with at Yale college, to the presidency of which he was called a few years before this date. From the commencement of Dr. Caldwell's administration the christian religion has been recognized and taught in this institution, and its laws have required the students to attend such religious services as they were called to by the professors. Since that time the growth of the several ecclesiastical bodies has made it right and important to consult their wishes by representation in the academic corps; and it would seem that the best practicable plan has been fallen on to allay sectarian jealousy, and to give christianity such prominence in our collegiate system, as to impress our under-graduates with the conviction that it is venerated as of divine origin, and as the religion of our country.

But after all this public provision for the maintenance of religious influence and of moral habits, it is a lamentable fact that colleges will nourish within their bosom a large amount of vicious dissipation, idleness and profusion. The two great obstacles to government and incentives to disorder are the congregation of large numbers of youth into houses by themselves, and the use of intoxicating drinks. Whether we have not made a mistake in thus isolating the students from family society, and crowding them together in such numbers under one roof, may admit of painful doubt. Judge O'Neall, whom I quoted a little while ago, gives it as his decided conviction, that dormitories ought to be done away with, and the students distributed among respectable families. Dr. James W. Alexander, of New York, one of the first men of this country, an alumnus of Princeton, and for a long time a professor there, in a letter received from him a few years since, says: "Of all absurd things in the world, one of the most absurd is to put a great number of boys together, in a large building, to keep house by themselves." This is the first difficulty, but whether the plan proposed as a remedy would succeed better has not, I believe, been put to the test. We cannot therefore say of the recipe: *probatum est*. The other difficulty, the use of intoxicating liquors, is the gigantic evil of colleges, and leads all reflecting persons sometimes to doubt whether all the benefits of public education are not outweighed by this enormous mischief to the morals and happiness of our families. War is, while it lasts, perhaps the most terrific calamity with which our race is scourged. Pestilence too, now and then, poisons the common element we all do breathe, and more than decimates our cities. These evils, however, are intermittent. They leave long intervals of repose and healthful enjoyment. But intemperance, begun in youth and often continued and aggravated through tedious years of shame and sorrow, in so many families—this, this, is the running ulcer of our social body; this is the perennial, fetid, stygian flood, that is circling round and round the land, and pouring its poisonous tide into our sacred homes. This it is which causes more human hearts to ache and more human faces to blush than any other cause. In vain have been all your temperance societies. In vain your temperance lecturers have been sent through the length of the land—gifted with tragic powers to make the public weep over the horrors of drunkenness, and with comic powers to make the drunkard the laughing stock of the world. In vain have been all these schemes to abate the nuisance. Intemperance has grown under all these appliances, like the cancer spreading under the surgeon's knife, or the Hydra multiplying its heads under the club of Hercules.

Alas! Leviathan is not thus tamed;
Laughed at he laughs again, and stricken hard,
Turns to the stroke his adamantine scales,
That fear no discipline from human hands.

And if this disease is so pernicious in its sporadic form, turning a home here and a home there into a habitation of wretchedness, what must it be when concentrated in a public institution, a multitude countenancing and stimulating each other, "despising the shame," and by their united strength breaking down every barrier! A college thus tainted is like our great western river, with all its swollen affluents, bursting all the embankments, and carrying terror, and devastation, and malaria over the fruitful valley which it ought to adorn and fertilize. For this single vice is at the root of all collegiate disturbances and delinquencies. Of every drinking student may be said what was said of Judas Iscariot: "With the *sop* Satan entered into him." Hence all the counsels of educators, all the ingenuity of physicians, all the discoveries of chemistry, all the wisdom and power of legislative bodies, should be put in requisition to contend with this portentous mischief. And he who shall discover a cure or even an alleviation of this curse of humanity, will deserve a monument higher and more enduring than the pyramids, be entitled to a gratitude deeper and wider than that accorded to Dr. Jenner, who has relieved the world of the terrors of small pox. Premiums are offered for all improvements in the industrial and economical arts, and for the best essays on all moral subjects; but the richest premium will he deserve, who, by some chymic art, shall make young collegians loathe intoxicating drinks, or by some happy improvement in political economy, shall drive ardent spirits out of the land as an article of manufacture or of commerce.

I venture with diffidence to make the following suggestions. It seems hopeless to put a stop to the use of all stimulating drinks. All nations have used them, and God constituted wine with corn as a part of his special gifts to his people, in the Holy Land. Thus the inspired writer says: "He causeth the grass to grow for the cattle and herb for the service of man, and wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart." Here you find wine mentioned like grass, and herb, and oil, and bread, as gifts equally expressive of the kindness of Heaven. What God gives as a tonic and stimulant, along with the nutriment of man, cannot, if soberly and prudently used, be hurtful either to body or mind. In conformity with these providential bestowments of the old dispensation, we find the Saviour, in the New Testament, using win at his meals, though it exposed him to the slander of being a wine-bibber—turning water into wine for the use of the guests, at a marriage banquet, and appointing wine to be used at his own sacred supper. Now I by no means intend it to be understood that because in that day and country the fermented juice of the grape was a native product and a licensed beverage, therefore the adulterous and poisonous mixtures in use among us are lawful and expedient; nor would I be understood as saying that the banishment of even *pure wine* would be beyond the right and duty of college authorities, any more than it would be beyond their right to prohibit a certain kind of *food*, if it was found that that kind of food led generally to gluttony and sickness. Besides, in modern times so many other beverages have been introduced, less dangerous and perhaps more nutritious, that we have less reason to use the wine of the shops, which is anything else but the juice of the grape. But what I am now aiming at is this: to inquire whether we could not, by introducing the vine among our agricultural products, make within ourselves a domestic beverage, safe and pleasant, and drive out the pestiferous liquors, foreign and homemade, which are now the bane of our land. An enlightened foreigner from Germany, Mr. Schweinitz, who was honored with a seat in the board of trustees, and who used sometimes, to visit this place, declared that this locality where we now are, was the very country for the grape and the manufacture of wine. Why should not our enlightened and more wealthy farmers, who can afford to make the experiment, instead of forever moving round in the same circle of crops, (corn, wheat, cotton, tobacco,) venture upon the culture of the grape and an experiment in wine, at first on a small scale? If our country should be found capable of producing light wines, harmless as a common drink, it might have a greater effect in promoting temperance than the effort at total abstinence. It is admitted that the people of France are in general temperate, though the use of wine is universal, and that it is a rare thing to see a drunken man in that country. Mr. Hentz, formerly professor of French in this College, who spent his early life in Paris, used to say that he never saw a drunken man till he was seventeen years of age, and that he was at a loss to account for the singularity of his behaviour, ascribing it to a derangement. This superior sobriety of that light, and giddy, and impetuous nation, cannot be attributed to any *moral* cause, and is probably due to the fact that a cheap and innocuous beverage is accessible to every body. In the absence of wine from our country, might not some other innocent liquors be brought into use—beer, mead, cider, raspberry wine, &c.? At Princeton, when I was there in 1813, malt beer was a part of the college dinner; and in Yale college, it was allowed as a perquisite to an indigent student, to sell liquors of that kind to the students, whether it was abandoned at both of those great institutions, as leading to injurious consequences, I never heard. I throw out these suggestions with some apprehension lest a bad use may be made of them, but the disease is so desperate it warrants bold experiments. From long thought and experience and from the high authorities I have quoted, I have been led to form the theory of a college, of which if my audience will have patience with me I will give them a brief outline. It is impracticable, to be sure, in an old country, and where all the expenditures of buildings have been already incurred. But I cannot help desiring to avail myself of so large an audience to present my thoughts on this subject for the consideration of an enlightened public. The generous donations by Congress of extensive lands for educational purposes in our new States, would have furnished, and in some may yet furnish most favorable opportunities and facilities for carrying such a plan into execution: Let a tract of one or more square miles, healthy and beautiful in its aspect, and having an abundance of fine water, be selected as the location. Let this territory remain, *in perpetuum*, the property of the trustees; let not a foot of it be sold. Let a village be laid out in convenient lots, and let respectable families be invited to *lease* them, for a term of years, and put up suitable houses, obligating themselves to take a certain number of boarders, and to keep no intoxicating drinks, under penalty of ejectment. This would give the trustees a control over the population, and enable them to exclude all improper inhabitants. The only public buildings then required would be houses for professors and public rooms for lectures, library and apparatus; and the large sums heretofore expended in providing dormitories would be saved for endowing professorships and scholarships, and procuring library and apparatus. This plan would promise to obviate the disturbances incident to a steward's table, the disorders generated by having large numbers in one house, and would, if settlers of the right sort could be obtained, promote gentility of manners by intercourse with private families, and in case of sickness secure requisite quiet comfort and attendance.

Such is the theory, and a fair vision it affords; but I am distrustful of all theories, and I should like to know whether there is anywhere an institution on this plan, and how it works. Favorers of things as they are, and conservatives suspicious of innovations, I confess may overcast this fair vision with forebodings of ills still greater than the present. A prophet less hopeful and perhaps more sagacious than I, may descry looming in the dim future visions of landlords with broken heads for informing the faculty that, last night, there was a card and wine party up stairs—visions of enamored students and love-sick daughters in every boarding house; Corydon sighing for Chloe, and Chloe sighing, not for Corydon but for Daphnis—then dark spectres of Corydon and Daphnis in deadly strife—Amyntas

"Sporting with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neara's Hair,"

instead of with his Demosthenes and Plato,—the scene winding up with five matches on commencement night between so many graduates and so many daughters of their respective landlords. Alas! I should have to insert among the conditions of my Utopian colony that the landlords should have no daughters, or should send them all off to school. These dark possibilities clouding my fairy vision, will, I fear, prevent its ever being realized, and induce the old fogies to fold their arms in scornful tranquility, saying: "All the difference between the old plan and the new one will be, that instead of having one Ætna, with now and then a "great blow-out and have done with it," you will have fifty little smithies, with the roar of the bellows, the clanging of the anvil and the showers of sparks forever annoying you." So we see that on this, as on most subjects, "much may be said on both sides."

After so long an address, can I, ought I to be insensible to the flattering attention and marks of approbation with which it has been received? I well know what has worked so mightily in my favor. Never was speaker more fortunate in the temper of the house. Among the charms which, according to old Homer, Jove conferred upon his darling daughter, Venus, was that of *philommeides*; she was *the queen of smiles, the laughter-loving Aphrodite*. So the presence of the chief magistrate of the Union has made every one joyous—it has given me a *laughter-loving* audience, and among them many a Venus, with lambent lightnings playing about her eyes, encircled with the irresistible Cestus, and with the little rogue Cupid sitting at her feet ever sharpening his burning arrows on a bloody whetstone.

And if I owe an apology to my kind and indulgent audience for the parti-colored character of this address, this motley mixture of the serious and the ludicrous, here is my defence: Such is life, in which shade and sunshine chase each other over the plain—in which joy and sorrow rapidly alternate in our hearts—in which smiles often shine through our tears and dry them up—and again tears start forth and extinguish the light of our smiles. Such is life, and such did Shakspeare, the greatest painter of life, represent it. His pictures of man are neither unmixed tragedies nor unmixed comedies, but tragi-comedies. Such alternations seem to be our Creator's design:

The lights and shades, whose well-accorded strife,
Give all the strength and color of our life.

CROCKERY,
China, Glass-Ware,
AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

W. N. TILLINGHAST,

IS now receiving his FALL STOCK, which includes entire assortments of new styles of White Granite and Blue Printed Ware, Plain and Gilt China Tea Sets; a good assortment of

Common Wares,

and a stock of Glass-Ware twice as large as usual. The Earthen-Ware having been imported to order, and the Glass bought at auction, at less than manufacturer's prices, he is sure that he can furnish Country Merchants with goods quite as cheaply as they can supply themselves from the North.

Sept. 1, 1859 45itf

Havana Cigars.

A FEW thousand superior HAVANA Cigars. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 29 44i

A CLOUD NOT QUITE AS BIG AS A MAN'S HAND.

Recent advices from our Pacific borders announce "a speck of war" in that quarter, and fortunately, it happens that the "hostilities" are directed against Great Britain. We say *fortunately*, for some belligerent demonstrations against that Power are always found to serve a useful purpose about the time we are entering upon our quadrennial election for a president of the United States. At any rate, by some remarkable coincidence, it has always happened of late years that at every approach of this animating period in our political annals the timid public are startled by some ghost of a controversy with England.

In the present case the theatre of the "war" is so remote, and the domain at issue is so little known or appreciated, that it may be doubted whether a good rallying cry can be extracted from the dispute so suddenly, and it would seem so dramatically, sprung upon us by Gen. Harney on the one part and Goy. Douglas, of the Colony of Vancouver's Island, on the other. Our readers may remember that some months ago we called their attention to an outstanding disagreement between the United States and Great Britain with regard to the construction of the Oregon treaty in running the boundary between the dominions of the two Governments. This difference of construction involves a question as to the jurisdiction under which certain islands of Washington Sound were meant to be placed by the negotiators of the treaty of June 15, 1846. If the Canal de Haro be taken as the boundary prescribed by that Convention, these islands, as appurtenant to the main land, are included within the bounds of Washington Territory; while, if the Strait of Rosario is admitted to be the line of partition between the two countries at this point, they become a part of the British possessions attached to the Island of Vancouver. Under what circumstances this difference is reported to have assumed a new phase will appear from what purports to be a message on the subject (found in another place) addressed by Gov. Douglas to the Legislative Council and House of assembly of the Colony of Vancouver's Island.—*Nat. Int.*

[According to this message, a company of U. S. troops has taken possession of the island and proclaimed the sovereignty of the United States. The Governor supposes that this "unwarrantable and discourteous act, so contrary to the uages of civilized nations, has occurred without U. S. authority," as it has been the apparent desire of both governments to settle the disputed boundary question honorably and peaceably. Under the new circumstances, a British ship and troops have been ordered to San Juan, and "those troops will be landed at San Juan to protect the lives and property of British subjects." The Governor "has not failed to impress on her Majesty's naval officers now stationed at San Juan the desire of her Majesty's Government to avoid every course which may unnecessarily involve the suspension of the amicable relations subsisting between Great Britain and the United States. At the same time those officers have been instructed and are hereby prepared to assert the rights and maintain the honor and dignity of our sovereign and her dominions."]

Gold and Silver and Free Trade.—It is now ten years since the discovery of gold in California and eight years since the gold mines of Australia were first developed.

Since those periods the amount of gold produced by both countries may be estimated at over eight hundred and fifty-eight millions of dollars, viz:

Year.	California.	Australia.	Total.
1849	$5,413,000		$5,413,000
1850	30,443,000		30,443,000
1851	46,840,000		46,840,000
1852	51,244,000	$74,300,000	125,554,000
1853	53,135,000	57,900,000	111,035,000
1854	50,023,000	43,800,000	93,823,000
1855	48,557,000	59,200,000	107,957,000
1856	53,685,000	70,600,000	124,285,000
1857	54,436,000	52,100,000	106,536,000
1858	54,224,000	53,022,000	107,246,000
Total.	$448,000,000	$410,922,000	$858,922,000

We add ten per cent. to the export of California to the end of 1856, and twenty per cent. for years 1857–'58 to indicate the productions.

Notwithstanding this enormous accumulation of gold within so short a period, the policy of our Government and of the States has caused an exhaustion of at least two-thirds, the actual foreign export, beyond import, having been in ten years $305,000,000, when a due regard to the great interests of the country would have led to the retention of at least one half of this vast capital within our own limits.

Capital is the essential element in the support of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, yet every successive year witnesses the outlay of fifty or eighty millions of dollars in the support of foriegn labor instead of the permanent encouragement of domestic industry.—*N. Y. Courier.*

Napoleon and his Policy.—From a recent letter from a friend sojourning in Paris, says the National Intelligencer, we extract for our readers the annexed passage on the policy of the Emperor Napoleon towards Italy:

"A letter I have just received from —— seems to claim the truth for a prediction of his that I should one day think less well of the Emperor. It was written after learning the peace of Villafranca, when every body here seemed shocked, as I was, at what looked like a sudden desertion of Italy. My observation of public opinion is since, however, of encouragement for Italy. Many a man who a month ago was profoundly disappointed is now satisfied of a new and wonderful instance of the Emperor's forecast, which could, as it were, completely outwit the hopes of his young Austrian compeer. He appears to have foreseen that what the treaty secured for Lombardy would work out a vast deal more for the neighboring States, and without the frightful price of another Solferino. Perhaps I hope too much in reason; but the hope is growing over the Continent that all that the Emperor promised, and which he stopped suddenly short in carrying out with his army, is about to be surely effected through the force of circumstances created by himself, and which he knew at Villafranca might thenceforward be left to themselves."

A Good Joke.—A tall, raw-boned Yankee was riding a diminutive specimen of the donkey tribe through the muddy streets of Gotham; and the animal being very stubborn, Jonathan found it quite difficult to accelerate his pace. He used the persuasive eloquence of a hickory stick, however; and at each blow he would drawl out: "Git up, Bonypart! git up I say!" A little Frenchman, in passing, heard with rage the name of his illustrious countryman applied to the ugly beast. "Sair!" shouted the Gaul, "Sair, vat for you shall call that ugly beast NAP-OLEON? Sair, I shall have de grande satisfaction!"

"Git up Bonyparte!" was the only response.

"Sacre! monsieur! sair! I say vat for you shall call dat vagabone horse NAP-OLEON?"

"Git up, Bony-part!"

Here the Frenchman's rage boiled over; and, stamping his feet upon the pavement, he screamed out, "Oh, by gar! I shall have de r-r-revenge. I have one tam little sheep dog at home; I go call him GUILLAUME WASHINGTON, by gar!" and off the irate man wheeled, leaving Jonathan to get his donkey out of the mud the best way he could, amid the roars of laughter from the crowd which the occurrence had drawn together.

North Carolina.—Several gentlemen of this city have associated themselves with Prof. David Christy in his late extensive land purchase in Cherokee county, North Carolina. This company have at disposal 130,000 acres of the choicest lands in that rich mountain district. Cherokee county, it will be remembered, is situated in the southwestern part of that region included between the Smoky Mountain and the Blue Ridge—sometimes termed the "New England of the South." These lands were purchased because of their special adaptation to *wool growing, fruit* and *grapes*. For these purposes, we are assured, there is no better country in the United States. Mr. Christopher Wardall and others, who have visited Cherokee county the present season, agree with Prof. Christy in his representations of its fertility and perfect adaptation to these special uses. This region was occupied by the Cherokee Indians until 1838, and these lands were not brought into market by the Legislature until 1853. This fact will account for its tardy settlement.

A report is in preparation, by Prof. Christy, which will present the real value and importance of this section of the country.—*Cincin. Gazette.*

Whig Meeting in Anson.—The Wadesboro' Argus says that a meeting for the transaction of business will be held on Tuesday next, at which Whigs from other counties of the State are invited to be present. The meeting will take place at 3 o'clock.

Death by Lightning.—On Monday evening last, the good people of Duplin, between Magnolia and Warsaw, were visited by a severe thunder storm. We regret to hear the death of Mr David D. Kelly, by lightning. It appears Mr. K. and his wife had been in the field to dig some potatoes, after which Mrs. Kelly returned to the house, and Mr. K. went in search of his cattle. Mr. K. not returning as expected, his wife became uneasy, and search having been made for her husband for several hours, he was finally found about 10 o'clock at night, a quarter of a mile from his dwelling, resting on his knees, with one arm lying over a log. On Tuesday, a jury of inquest returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a stroke of lightning.

The deceased was a highly respectable citizen of Duplin, and his unexpected death cast a gloom over the neighborhood. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn his death.—*Journal.*

Cape Fear and Deep River.—This work is progressing favorably. We learn that Mr. Morris has now a force of some ninety hands, and hopes to be able to pass boats through by the 1st of January. If his force could be augmented to 150 hands the probabilities of attaining this result would almost amount to a certainty.

Wil. Journal.

Judge Shepherd.—It has been convenient for Judge Shepherd to spend the two last Sabbaths in this place. Last week he attended Martin Court; this week he is presiding at Pitt Court. The Judge has set an example worthy of imitation, in his punctilious regard of the Sabbath. He don't travel on Sunday.—*Wash. Dis.*

Mr. Clingman—The Washington States says, letters from Senator Clingman, who was upon the Rhine at the latest dates, state that he will arrive at Washington a few days prior to the meeting of Congress.

P. TAYLOR

HAS now in store, a complete Stock of Goods, consisting of
Dry Goods, Hats, Boots & Shoes,
with a full supply of
GROCERIES.
Also, just received, a lot of NEW MACKEREL and HERRINGS.
Sept. 6, 1859 47-3t

DRUGS & MEDICINE.

Samuel J. Hinsdale,
Is now receiving his Fall supply of
DRUGS, MEDICINE, CHEMICALS,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,
GLASS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, &c., &c.
To which he invites the attention of Physicians and Country Merchants.
☞ Particular and prompt attention given to orders.
SAMUEL J. HINSDALE,
Druggist.

1859.
FALL STOCK.
Jas. N. Smith,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Teas, Spices, Perfumery, Brushes,
GLASS, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SOAPS,
Dental and Surgical Instruments,
TRUSSES, BRACES, SUPPORTERS,
Pure Liquors for Medical Use,
Distillers' Glues, Garden and Field Seeds, &c.
THE subscriber is now in receipt of his Fall Supplies, and invites the attention of Physicians, Merchants and others to his large and select stock, comprising every article in his line.
☞ Orders from the country promptly attended to, and satisfaction guarantied.
JAS. N. SMITH,
Druggist and Chemist.
Aug. 24 43i

G. W. BOWMAN. } [K. M. MURCHISON.
BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Kerosene Oil.

LIGHT colored Kerosene Oil, best quality. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
Aug. 29 44-i

TOBACCO.

50 BOXES, from several Manufacturers, at Factory prices,—some very choice brands,—at wholesale or retail. PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
Aug. 25, 1859 43i4w

Silver Plated Castors.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Silver Plated Forks.

THE SPOONS and FORKS are *double, treble and quadruple* plated; and of the make of Rogers, Smith & Co., whose reputation is above all other American Manufacturers of Plated Ware.
For sale at ***The Crockery Store.***
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 30, 1859. 27-16m

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1859 81ilypd

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.
E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1859.

The *Europa* arrived at this port yesterday with dates from Liverpool to the 27th ult.

It is reported that France is preparing transports for one hundred thousand men, to rendezvous opposite Dover.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—Noon.—Sales of the week 40,000 bales. Sales to speculation 2,500 and for export 5,500 bales; closing dull. Holders offer freely, but show no disposition to press sales; Fair Orleans 5¾; Middling Orleans 7d.; Fair Uplands 7¼; Middling Uplands 6 13-16d. Stock at Liverpool 674,000 bales; of which 582,000 are American. The circulars say all qualities have declined ⅛ a ¼d. Flour is dull, and nominal. Wheat very dull. Rosin steady at 3s. 8d. a 3s. 10d. Spirits Turpentine dull, but prices generally unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 9.

Public Meeting.—The town meeting called by the merchants, mechanics, business and professional men, assembled this afternoon to devise means for rescuing the city from its present disorganized condition, and restoring the supremacy of law and order. The vast square was densely packed, and all the avenues leading thereto thronged by masses of orderly, respectable and influential citizens.

The preamble and resolutions set forth the social and political evils which exist. They denounce Club rule and propose vigorous and effective measures, to ensure a fair expression of sentiment at the ensuing election, by protecting the ballot box; placing in nomination honest, capable and fearless men in opposition to the nominees of political clubs; also for the appointment of a committee to call upon the Mayor, and demand the selection of reliable men, as judges of the election; and the appointment of a special police force, to keep the polls clear; and emphatically empower a special committee, to nominate, in respective of party, the most respectable and reliable citizens for officers.

A Political Movement.—A number of prominent citizens of Philadelphia have addressed Senator Cooper, requesting an expression of his views in relation to the expediency of insisting on a reduction of the postage, and an increase of tariff duties, as issues in the approaching national election.

Monument to Col. Benton.—The St. Louis papers are urging the commencement and completion of a Monument to the memory of Col. Benton.

NOTICE.

A GOOD SECOND-HAND PIANO for sale. Call at Mrs. Mary A. Cain's, North-East corner of Cape Fear House Square, and get a good bargain.
Sept 6 47-2tpd

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

JUST received from Webb & Whitted's Manufactory, Hillsborough, N. C., 25 BOXES TOBACCO, various brands and qualities, ranging in price from 50 to 75 cts. per lb., which I will sell at reduced Factory prices.
D. ANDERSON,
Agent for Webb & Whitted.
Sept. 7 47-

I would call the attention of Tobacco Chewers to the WEBB & WHITTED BRAND also the CADET TWIST, which is superior to any ever sold in this market.
—ALSO—
A lot of A No. 1 SMOKING TOBACCO, by the box from W. & W. For sale at No. 22 Hay Street.
D. ANDERSON.
Sept 7 47-

The undersigned informs the Shippers by his Line of Boats that the loss of the Steamer Rowan will not lessen his facilities for the transportation of freight. The new Steamer "NORTH CAROLINA" will take her place, and for lightness of draught freight capacity, speed and finish for Passengers, she is not surpassed by any Boat ever on Cape Fear River.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Sept. 8, 1859 47-3t

KNIVES AND FORKS.
Ivory Handle Knives *only*.
Ivory handle Knives and Forks.
Horn tip handle Knives and Forks.
Bone handle Knives and Forks.
with 3, 4 and 5 Rivets.
Buckhorn handle Knives and Forks.
Ivory Handle Carvers in sets.
The forks of all the above are steel and some have only *two* prongs.
These Goods are selected with a special view to the wants of the Retail Trade.
It is the intention of the subscriber to keep *constantly on hand,*
AT THE CROCKERY STORE.
An assortment of Table Cutlery, which for its variety, good quality and cheapness, will *command* the attention of all who desire to purchase.
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
June 30, 1859. 27-16m

FALL STOCK!

WE are now receiving in addition to our present stock the following goods:—
85 Bags Coffee, Rio, Laguira and Java;
50 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar, different grades;
40 Boxes Soap, assorted;
15 Hf. Bbls. Eagle Mills Snuff, small kladies;
20 Boxes and Kegs Super Carbonate Soda;
20 " Stewart's Candy;
35 " Candles, Adamantine and Sperm;
5 Bales Bagging, Dundee and Gunny;
2 Tons Hollow-ware;
200 Sack Liverpool Salt;
500 Lbs. Bar Lead;
50 Bags Shot;
100 Kegs Nails;
—ALSO—
Hardware and Cutlery:
FARMING UTENSILS;
Saddlery, Collars, Whips &c.
SHOES AND SOLE LEATHER;
Ginger, Pepper and Spice;
Window Glass, Putty and White Lead;
Cigars; Green and Black Teas;
Bale Rope and Twine;
Manilla Rope, Sash Cord, &c.;
Brooms, Buckets, Pails and Matches;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.
And a good many other articles not mentioned, and expect to make such additions to our stock as the trade requires. We will sell at wholesale or retail low for cash, on short time to prompt paying customers, or exchange for Country Produce. Persons wanting goods in our line are requested to examine our stock before purchasing.
E. L. PEMBERTON, } PEMBERTON & SLOAN.
GEO. SLOAN. }
Aug. 25, 1859 43i-4w

Just Received.

A VERY beautiful assortment of English and French HAIR AND TOOTH BRUSHES, and BUFFALO HORN COMBS.
—ALSO—
Lubin's Extracts, German Cologne, Pomades and Hair preparations.
By S. J. HINSDALE
Aug. 29 44i

W. N. TILLINGHAST
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF
FAIRBANKS' SCALES
IN NORTH CAROLINA.
EVERY Scale is warranted to be correct. Hay, Cotton or other large Scales not on hand, will be ordered at the lowest prices.
Sept. 1 45i-

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1859.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY AFFAIRS.—No causes of public interest were tried by the Court in session last week.

At the meeting of Magistrates the following "District Boards of Valuation" were appointed—one for each Captain's District in the County:—

Town District.—T. S. Lutterloh, Esq., A. A. McKethan and Jos. Arey.

Cross Creek.—E. L. Winslow, Esq., Wm. McLaurin and Walter Draughon.

Carver's Creek.—J. P. McLean, Esq., J. W. Strange and C. D. Nixon.

Quewhiffle.—A. A. McKethan, Esq., Jno. A. McKethan, and John McRae.

71st District.—Neill R. Blue, Esq., Alex'r Johnson and Wm. Shaw.

Gray's Creek.—Edward Spearman, Esq., Wm. Alderman and E. H. Evans.

Rockfish.—Wm. McMillan, Esq., E. S. Hobbs and Angus Shaw.

Cedar Creek.—G. W. Wheeler, Esq., Jno. G. Smith and W. G. McDonald.

Lock's Creek.—Geo. W. Bullard, Esq., Alex'r Maxwell and S. R. Hawley.

Flea Hill.—Duncan J. McAlister, Esq., Dan'l McMillan and Rob't Williams.

Black River.—D. McNeill, Esq., Jas. McKethan and Dan'l McDaniel.

These Boards will find their duties prescribed in the first seventeen sections of the present Revenue Law of which a very full synopsis was published in the last Observer.

The County is under obligations to Maj. A. M. Campbell, Register, for the accurate execution in very handsome style of a laborious duty assigned him. He has made, we understand, two indexes of Deeds and Grants since 1754, when the County was organized. One index is of the names of grantors; the other of grantees. Maj. C. has labored faithfully for eleven months to complete his task, and we hope that he will be liberally compensated. He rendered no bill, and the matter was referred to the Committee of Finance.

DR. HOOPER'S ADDRESS.—We conclude our republication in to-day's Observer, giving nearly the whole of the concluding portion of the Address. It is of a different character from the extracts already published, not so entertaining perhaps to the careless reader, but full of suggestions on subjects in which the whole State is deeply interested.

A gentleman from this State, at a distant watering place, writes us:

"I am glad to see that the Observer has republished Dr. Hooper's Address to the Alumni of the University. Some unknown friend kindly sent me a pamphlet copy of it to this place. I thank the author for the hour's enjoyment afforded me and one or two other North Carolinians, and still more for the earnest tone in which he has attacked college infidelity and intemperance in his closing pages. I am inclined to believe that the latter evil owes much of its prevalence to the dormitory system, and that it would be materially lessened if his suggestion were adopted to scatter the students among many families as boarders and lodgers. Perhaps this part of the Address may not be so popular as the racy anecdotes of College life, and the abounding wit which sparkles throughout the performance. But to me it seems far more important than all these, attractive as they are, for it looks to the preservation of those who may become the brightest geniuses and the most useful men, if only they can be saved from the drunkard's grave, which has opened to receive too many such, blighted ere their prime, in consequence of College formed habits. If any subscriber to the Observer has laid it aside without reading the Address, he will do well to hunt it up and enjoy the treat."

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.—The Greensborough Patriot adds another worthy name to the long list of Whigs mentioned as fit leaders for the contest next summer. Concluding an article on the subject, the Patriot says:

"Who then, is to be our leader next summer? This is a question we are often asked. Shall he come from the East or the West? We care not where he comes from, so he is honest and true, a firm, reliable Whig. If he comes from the West, he should be a man whose record is as acceptable as possible to the East. If he comes from the East, he should come with a record as little objectionable as possible to the West. We have no first choice, but it affords us great pleasure to bear witness to the ability, purity and integrity of Joseph B. Cherry, Esq. Those who have watched Mr. Cherry's course in the Legislature, know that he has on all occasions meted out to the West full justice, and that his Legislative course has been characterized with the greatest liberality to every portion of the State."

SAD ACCIDENT.—We regret to hear this morning that the Plank Road Bridge over Little River at Murchison's Factory gave way yesterday afternoon, while a wagon loaded with flour was passing over. The wagon and mules were thrown into the river, and two of the mules were drowned.

The wagon and flour belonged to Mr. Coletrane of Randolph. The Western Plank Road Company, we suppose, will have to make good his losses.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CLERGYMAN.—Rev. Dr. Henry A. Rowland, of the Park Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., died at Boston on Sunday last. Dr. Rowland was at one time Minister of the Presbyterian Church in this place. He commenced his Ministerial life here, we believe, in 1830, remained in this place for several years, and removed hence to take charge of a church in New York.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—Persons desiring to contribute will find a box for the reception of contributions at the Post Office. The executive committee have recommended, with the Post Master General's assent, that such boxes be kept in each of the 30,000 Post Offices in the Union.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS.—The "Opposition" in Mississippi and New Jersey have put strong tickets in the field for the Fall elections. The Republicans in New York have succeeded in making nominations with great unanimity. The Americans there meet to nominate a ticket a few days hence.

VERMONT ELECTION.—As usual the Republicans have carried Vermont. Their candidate for Governor has been elected by a large majority, and the Legislature is almost unanimously republican.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

FISHKILL, Sept. 5.—P. M.

Our friend has made a large draft upon our gratitude, for the three hours' drive over some fifteen or twenty miles of the bold and beautiful country around this place, winding up with an hour's ramble through the grounds of the most elegantly improved places I ever set foot on. These were the country seats of Mr. Denning, Judge Kent, Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Sergeant, Professor Davies, and his brother Judge Davies. To reach Mr. Denning's place, we had a long drive on the very margin of the Hudson, over a road that General WASHINGTON always travelled when he crossed the river from Newburg or New Windsor, landing at a ferry at the lower end of Mr. D's beautiful place. The house is old and comfortable looking, though not elegant, but the grounds have the noblest trees, chesnut, beech, oak, &c., that I have seen in many a day, and the drive through them, and through the lawn directly in front of the door, is very fine. Of the others, all are remarkable for beauty of situation, for extensive views of mount and river, for fine lawns, trees and shrubs and flowers from almost all parts of the world, and some of them for very elegant houses. Our party gave a decided preference to the places of Professor Davies and Mr. Sergeant, the former for its fine views and the admirable taste displayed in the improvement of the grounds, and the latter for these and extent of improvements, in buildings, shrubbery and grounds. It is the finest place I ever saw. They are all open to public inspection, either on foot or in carriages. When the gate is found closed, some one from the Porter's Lodge is ready instantly to open it to all comers, and the visiters pass around at their pleasure, unquestioned and unquestioning. Among the many rare plants at Mr. Sergeant's are several Century plants. At Mr. Wolcott's the grapery, a large glass house, presented a beautiful and bountiful display of grapes; and at Professor Davies' we were presented with pears and grapes, fresh plucked from his grapery and garden.

I had written so far when our kind friend again called to take us in his carriage across the ferry to Newburg, on a visit to the WASHINGTON house. This we found to be a large, old fashioned, Dutchy looking stone building, in which are collected nearly 700 objects of historical interest, all labelled and catalogued. The State of New York, with rare patriotism, bought the house and grounds, and has made provision for their preservation and exhibition, for which purpose a family is kept there whose duty it is to show to all comers the house and its contents. It is much visited, several other persons being there when we called. There are original letters of Gen. Washington, and other Revolutionary officers, swords, guns, balls, flags, and many other things possessing interest from the persons to whom they belonged, or the place where used, &c. &c. Among these I found one memento of our own battle of Guilford, entered as "No. 516. Broken U. S. bayonet, found on the battle field of Guilford Court House, N. C., by Mr. Chas. Ney, of Armenia, Dutchess Co." It is the largest museum of revolutionary relics that I have seen. It was in this house that Gen. WASHINGTON wrote his celebrated reply to the letter of Lewis Nicola, who, on behalf of a number of officers, proposed to him to become *king* of the nation whose liberties he had just secured. The letter is as follows:

"NEWBURG, 22d May 1782.

"Sir,—With a mixture of great surprise and astonishment, I have read with attention the sentiments you have submitted to my perusal. Be assured, sir, no occurrence in the course of the war has given me more painful sensations than your information of there being such ideas existing in the army as you have expressed, and which I must view with abhorrence and reprehend with severity. For the present, the communication of them will rest in my own bosom, unless some further agitation of the matter shall make a disclosure necessary.

"I am much at a loss to conceive what part of my conduct could have given encouragement to such an address, which to me seems big with the greatest mischiefs that can befall my country. If I am not deceived in the knowledge of myself, you could not have found a person to whom your schemes are more disagreeable. At the same time, to do justice to my own feelings, I must add, that no man possesses a more sincere wish to see ample justice done to the army than I do; and as far as my power and influence in a constitutional way extend, they shall be employed to the utmost of my abilities to effect it, should there be occasion. Let me conjure you then, if you have any regard for your country, concern for yourself or posterity, or respect for me, to banish these thoughts from your mind, and never communicate, as from yourself or any one else, a sentiment of the like nature.

"I am, sir, &c.,

"GEORGE WASHINGTON."

After leaving this interesting spot, we rode over the higher parts of the city, and far into the country around, finding many points where new and grand views could be had of the noble river and its surroundings. At some places we looked down the river to West Point, nearly ten miles off, and up the river for several miles. There is no part of the Hudson which presents finer views than these. We passed the superb residence of the late Mr. Downing, so celebrated for his works on "Landscape Gardening," and kindred subjects, and as usual, found the gate open and rode round the house, being courteously welcomed by the gentleman who bought the property after the death of Mr. Downing in a burning boat on the river a few years ago. The liberality of gentlemen in all these parts, in allowing free access to their grounds, is worthy of all praise.

The day has been full of enjoyment; and I wish I had time and ability to impart to my readers some of the pleasure I have enjoyed.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7, 1859.

In this great city again, and elegantly lodged at its newest and greatest caravansera—the Fifth Avenue Hotel. But as I only arrived after dark this evening, I have no sufficient opportunity to see it, and so will postpone till another occasion, if time shall admit, my impressions. Beautiful as are those parts of the establishment that I have seen, I must confess that they appear tame after what I have seen within the last few days, and especially to-day. As domestic life in its happy phases is more charming than hotel life, so is the country more lovely than the grandest palaces in the city.

I left Fishkill yesterday to fulfil an engagement made some months ago to pay a visit to Robert Donaldson, Esq., at "Edgewater," his seat on the banks of the Hudson, near Barrytown, 35 miles north of Fishkill. I mention his name, contrary to my usual custom in such matters, because he is a native of Fayetteville, personally known to the old inhabitants, and otherwise known to their descendants—the son of the head of the greatest importing house that ever existed in North Carolina, whose reputation for all the qualities of the merchant and the gentleman spread over most of the Southern country, and was fully appreciated even across the Atlantic. I take the liberty of mentioning it too for the further reason, that my warm and cordial greeting as a North Carolina friend, and the affection which even the children born here manifest for the State, illustrate a principle that North Carolinians love and venerate their good old Mother, no matter how far or how long removed from her. I do not feel at liberty, even if I had the language adequately to do it, to paint the scene presented by this transplanted family. It brought back to my mind, in all its beauty, the days of my childhood and boyhood, when, in the family of my venerated guardian, Col. Edward Jones, I saw the same system of home education—another word for heart education—carried forward in all its beauty, and resulting in the formation of some of the most lovely and accomplished characters of the age. Happy they who have the time and the qualifications to perform this duty to their offspring! Happy the children who are blessed with such parents!

Those who have read that pleasant and useful book, Downing's Landscape Gardening, could not fail to be struck with the description of the beauties of "Blythewood," Mr. D.'s former residence, upon whose adornment he had spent years of labor and thought, and a rare store of taste, until it had become the gem of the country, perhaps not excelled in loveliness and correct taste by any place of its extent in this or any other country. For reasons unnecessary to mention he was induced to sell this place, and to purchase another, which he forthwith commenced improving and beautifying. It is a lovely spot, but its exterior is surpassed by the many gems of art and literature collected under his roof, from the old world and the new, during the last forty years. The walls of his Library are covered with paintings, among which are three by Leslie, an artist of such rare skill that he received $50,000 for two pictures painted for the royal family of England. But these, fine as they were, did not interest me so much as a portrait of Mrs. D's father, that "good man and great Judge," WILLIAM GASTON. This was painted by Robert Bogle, formerly of Fayetteville, and I think is an excellent likeness, though the family do not esteem it so good as a marble bust of Judge Gaston by Ball Hughes, who, if he did undertake what he could not perform for the State of North Carolina, viz: the restoration of Canova's statue of Washington after it was burnt in our State capitol, was a sculptor of great skill and true genius.

But leaving the Library, where I could have spent a week with pleasure and profit in studying the many rare and interesting objects of *certu*, we strolled over his 270 acres of ground, (which it may be worth while to state are valued at two hundred and seventy-five dollars an acre for the parts which are without buildings.) The fine and commodious house is beautifully situated within 200 feet of the Hudson, having a gentle descent of rich lawn with fine trees to the water's edge. Rising from this quiet scene, a few hundred feet off are found the flower and fruit and vegetable gardens, and then the farm, with some tasty buildings for the families of the gardener and farm laborers. The land is drained and cultivated in the most scientific manner. From almost any part of it the eye takes in the Hudson, the whole range of the Catskill mountains, and hundreds of cultivated fields on both sides of the river; with here and there a rustic tower or other fancy structure in which to rest and to enjoy the landscape. It is a charming place, and with Mr. D's taste will doubtless receive the highest improvement of which it is capable.

But what shall I say of two places to which Mr. D. took me to-day? They utterly surpass my powers of description. "Montgomery Place," once the property of Gen. Montgomery, who fell at Quebec in 1775, and now of Mrs. Livingston, the aged widow of Edward Livingston, Secretary of State, Minister to France, &c., and "Ellerslie," the property of Mr. Kelly, are admitted to be the two finest villas on this side of the Atlantic. The former, 2 miles from Mr. Donaldson's, is approached through a long avenue of old trees; the house is very beautiful and imposing, the flower garden and the green house filled with rare and beautiful plants, the grounds with every variety of forest and ornamental trees, the lawns extensive, undulating, and smooth as velvet, the Hudson and the Caatskill mountains in full view. But in addition to all these beauties, a walk of a mile or two on the cliffs overhanging the river, following the windings of a path constructed by cutting into the side of the cliffs, now leading to the water's edge and now a hundred feet above it, and at every step presenting some picturesque view, brought us to a succession of beautiful cascades, where the water of a bold creek tumbles, white as the driven snow, a hundred or two feet in as many yards of distance.

Leaving all these scenes of enchantment, an hour's ride through a cultivated and often elegantly improved country, and through the village of Rhinebeck, where almost every dwelling upon the principal street through which we drove is more elegant and tasteful than any in our town, brought us to "Ellerslie," an estate of 700 acres. The avenue to the mansion is perhaps a mile in length, presenting in succession the most beautiful undulating lawns and patches of forest, through which the road, hard as a floor and gravelled with fine dark gravel through its whole extent, so winds as to show all the varied beauties of the landscape. The noble building fronts upon the river, with half a mile of velvet lawn intervening, and the view down the river is the finest I have seen anywhere. Then at appropriate places in the yard are marble statues and urns, a mound surmounted by a superb Grecian temple, pure as snow; another ascended by a broad flight of granite steps, has the green houses, hot houses, and grapery, the most extensive that I have yet seen. The gardener showed us through them all. They contain innumerable curious plants and flowers of which I had never heard, though the gardener was of course perfectly familiar with the names and qualities of them all. The buildings are all heated by steam pipes, and one of them, in which tropical plants are cultivated, is kept at a temperature of 85 to 90° Fahrenheit, so as to give the plants the benefit of the hot climate to which they were accustomed in their native places, and without which they would not live. The building alone of these hot houses cost $20,000. And another fact I learned, showing the extent to which wealth is lavished on these estates: The projector of these improvements, a rich merchant of New York, spent $100,000 on the premises, when he closed the account, declining to make any entry of the many thousands subsequently laid out. After his death, one or two other owners, who preceded Mr. Kelly, devoted their thousands to it; and no one knows, probably, what amount he has spent upon the place. Take it all in all, it struck me as superior to the "Montgomery Place," and therefore as the most elegant in the country.

And now the practical man may ask, what is the use of all this? Much, every way. "A thing of beauty is a joy forever." These wealthy gentlemen have afforded me a gratification the recollection of which I shall carry with me to the grave, and perhaps have inspired me and others with a desire in some measure to adorn our own homes, making them more worthy of our affections. But in a higher sense, they have beautified the land, made the wilderness to blossom as the rose, and scattered their wealth among artists, mechanics and laborers, instead of hoarding it, as they might have done.

But enough for to-night. I have seen all this to-day, rode 15 or 20 miles in a carriage, 90 miles in the cars, climbed to the 4th story of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, written all this long letter, and consider myself now fairly entitled to bid my kind reader "good night!" with a hope that if he finds anything here to amuse or interest or benefit him, he will bestow the lion's share of the credit on the generous and unlightened North Carolinian to whom I am indebted for so rich a treat.

ARMY JOBS.—A Fort Riley correspondent of the New York Times gives a bad account of a recent Government transaction in that quarter. The substance of his statement is that the War Department recently gave to a Virginian named Gillespie a contract for four hundred cavalry horses at $175 each. The Virginian, who jockeyed only in *jobs* and not in horses, at once sold out to a horse dealer in St. Louis at a profit of $14,000; that is, the actual horse dealer, from whom the Government should have bought, purchased the horses at $140 each. But the worst part of the matter is, that the Government did not want these horses at all. The Quarter Master, at the point where the horses were delivered, in consequence of orders from the Department, had just had a horse sale and disposed of all the Government stock at $60 each, and having no use for the new purchase must turn the newly-arrived horses loose on the prairie, or hire twenty men, in direct violation of orders, to take care of them. The writer suggests that, hereafter, when the Secretary has to furnish a sop for his friends, he had better draw an order at once for the amount of public money he wishes to confer.

IN A DILEMMA.—There is almost always trouble in New York about the Bible. New York politicians, who, of all others, have the reputation of troubling themselves very little about its teachings, do trouble themselves a good deal as to whether the Bible shall or shall not be read in the Public Schools. The Schools opened for the season a few days since, and the Bible War broke out afresh with renewed vigor. The "Board of Education" have repaired the schools to be opened each day with the reading of some portion of the Scriptures. The "Local Boards" have forbidden this. The teachers are in a sad fix. If they read, the "Local Boards," which appoint the teachers, will discharge them. If they don't read, the "Board of Education," which holds the purse, will stop the supplies.

A Law Suit is expected.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE EUROPA.

A Berne Telegram of the 24th says that the French and Austrian Plenipotentiaries had regulated the settlement of affairs in Lombardy with the consent of the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, and that the arrangement was expected to be confirmed by the Sovereigns. The affairs of the Duchies would be treated directly between the three Courts. At Paris and Vienna it was the impression that the Conference would be successfully concluded early in September.

The London Advertiser's Paris correspondent says the French engineers have sent home a survey of the whole line of coast from Cologne to Calais, to fix upon a spot for a seaport sufficient to contain a fleet of fifty transports, and that the Minister of Marine had notified his subalterns that fifty transports, each capable of containing two thousand men, must be ready opposite Dover by the commencement of the ensuing year. The writer says that a full confirmation of this fact has been telegraphed to the English Government. He conjectures that an altercation with Belgium will supply a pretext for a rupture with England. This, however, is regarded as a canard.

Vienna letters express apprehension that the difficulties on the Italian question will not be settled at Zurich, and give a report that the furloughs to Austrian soldiers returning to Italy have been suspended, and seven corps d'armee out of the twelve will be retained on a war footing.

Advices from Canton say that a fleet of a hundred and ninety vessels preceded the English, French, and American Ambassadors up the Peiho, in case, if necessary, to force a passage to Pekin.

There has been a general massacre of Christians in two towns of Borneo, supposed to be incited by pilgrims from Mecca.

The Mexican Treaty.—The N O. Picayune of Thursday says that it has authentic information that Mr. McLane has made no treaty with Mexico on account of the American citizen protection clause in it.

The Speck of War.—The Cabinet on Friday considered the San Juan Island affair. No serious difficulty with England is apprehended. So says a despatch.

The Danville Connection.—A railroad meeting in Winston last week was addressed by Hon. Thos. Settle and others, after which R. L. Patterson, Esq., offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That as soon as it is ascertained that the Dan River and Coal Field Road, from Danville to Germanton, will be built, it is the firm conviction of this meeting that the necessary amount of stock can and will be raised to construct the road from Germanton to High Point, on the N. C. R. Road; and that Forsyth County will do its full share.

Tarboro' Branch Rail Road.—No further action will be had until the Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the W. & W. R. Road in November next. The estimated cost will exceed the limit specified, and the Directors do not deem it advisable to proceed without the sanction of the Stockholders.—*Tarboro Southerner*.

Edgecombe Cotton Crop.—The cotton crop in this vicinity does not mature as well as recently expected; yet a tolerably fair crop is anticipated. The picking season has commenced.—*Ib*.

Sudden death.—Mrs. Elizabeth Little, a woman aged about 60 years, living with Mr. Wm. Ledge, in this county, died suddenly on Monday last. She ate dinner apparently in usual health, and that evening was a corpse.—*Ib*.

Land Sales in Edgecombe.—A tract of 1570 acres, 14 miles from Tarboro, for $16,000; sold 3 years ago for $8,000. Another of 1527 acres, 3 miles from town, for $30,000. Another of 500 acres, 12 miles from town, for $5,000. So says the Southerner.

Hotel Burnt.—Several Lives Lost.—The Harmonia Hotel at Hoboken was destroyed by fire on Friday. Mr. Baese, the proprietor, and three of his daughters perished in the flames. Mrs. Baese was severely injured by leaping from a window. The eldest daughter also leaped from a window, but was caught by a Mr. Herring in his arms. This person was on a ladder endeavoring to assist the inmates of the building to escape.

The Corn Crop.—As yet there has been no frost so far as we have learned, in any part of the country, sufficient to damage the maturing Indian corn, and every day that the dreaded visitation holds off, adds probably 10,000,000 bushels to the quantity which is placed beyond the reach of damage by any ordinary white frost.

Jour. of Com.

Rapid Communication.—A telegraphic despatch was on Thursday forwarded from this city to Atchison, Kansas—going by express a distance of ten miles from Kansas city—and an answer returned in the uncxampled space of four hours! When it is considered that the message had to change from several lines, added to the expressing of it ten miles, this time, for the distance, is the most rapid on record.—*Nat. Int*. 10*th*.

Rapid Traveling.—On the 31st ult. the engineer made the run from town Line to Rochester, N. Y., fifty-four miles, in sixty minutes, made two stops, and took in wood and water at Batavia.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.—Senator Douglas spoke in Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday afternoon. The New York Times of Thursday morning published his whole speech, reported for that paper and sent to it by telegraph. The speech occupies four columns of the Times, in very small type.

PROPOSED NEW PAPER.—Messrs. A. B. Chapin & Co., of the Carolina City Times, propose to establish at Goldsborough, "Once a Day," a daily paper, and "Once a Week," a weekly paper. The price of the daily paper will be $5, and of the weekly $2 per annum.

NEW POST OFFICE.—Negro Head Depot, Union Co., N. C.

MARRIED,

At the residence of Mr. Robert Wilson, on Tuesday evening, 30th of Aug. 1859, by John D. Herring, Esq., Mr. MATTHEW CRUMPLER, to Miss SILVANIA DUDLEY, daughter of Wm. C. Dudley, all of Sampson county.

DIED,

On the 2d inst., of a painful disease—cancer of the mouth,—MALCOM McCOLMAN, Esq., aged 77 years. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and commanded the respect of those who knew him for the honesty and probity of his character.—COM.

School for Boys.

THE undersigned will open his School on MONDAY the 3d of October, at the Phœnix Lodge.
Tuition as before—$12 50 per term of 10 weeks; Contingencies 25 cents. Payable in advance.
THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 12, 1859. 48tf

Miss Alice Campbell will resume her School on Gillespie Street, on Monday, Oct 3, 1859.
Sept. 12. 48-3t

FOR SALE,

200 CASKS UNSLACKED LIME
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Sept. 12. 1t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 12.

BACON,	10 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	14 a 00
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12 a 13	Cuba	28 a 30
Laguira	13½ a 14½	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	20 a	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	11½ a	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 50 a 0 00
Gunny	18 a 20	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	1 05 a	Com. pr. bag	2 12½
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	85 a 0 95
FLOUR—		Northern do.	65 a 0 75
Family	a 6 50	N. C. Whiskey	50 a 0 60
Super.	a 6 00	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	a 5 75	SUGARS—	
Scratched	a 5 50	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 15 a 1 25	Coffee	10 a 10½
Wheat	1 15 a 1 25	Porto Rico	9 a 10
Rye	1 10 a 1 20	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	40 a 50	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	11 a 12½	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 40 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	2 40 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	39 a 39½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—We have no sales to report since our last review.

Flour—We have to note a decline of 10 cts per bbl. in all grades except Family.

Turpentine—We have no change to make in our quotations; arrives freely, and sells readily at above figures.

Spirits—The receipts since our last have been small: no change in price.

Corrected by JOHN H. ROBINSON.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Sept. 10, 1859.

Turpentine, 40 bbls. at 2 90 for virgin and yellow. No other transactions.

During the week, 4200 bbls. Turpentine as above. Spirits 755 bbls., at 43, 42½, 42 (closing.) Rosin, 1670 bbls. at 1 20 for common, 1 50 to 2 37½ for No. 1. Salt $1. Coffee, Rio, 11½ to 11¾. Flour, 97 bbls., closing at 6 50 for super, 6 75 for family. Tar, 70 bbls. at 2 10. Corn 85. No other transactions.

At New York, Southern Flour steady and active at unchanged prices. Wheat firm; white 1 30 to 1 50, red 1 20. Spirits steady at 45½ to 46. Cotton steady on Thursday with sales of 1000 bales at 11½ for middling uplands; closed flat on Friday night.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Sept. 10—Str's North Carolina and Fanny, with goods for Goldston & Fuller, T J Johnson, A Holmes, Jr, A W Steel, D & W McLaurin, E F Moore, C T Haigh & Son, W C Troy, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Kyle, J N Prior, W McIntyre, E J Hale & Son, G W Williams & Co, E J Lilly, J Breece, O Hadley, J R Murchison, J W Lett, J H Roberts & Co, Walton & Barry, C B Mallett, Worth & Utley, O S Baldwin & Co, J O Boon & Co, P Smith, T Waddill, Mrs Banks, R Jones, Waterhouse & Bowes, Stedman & Horne, C B Cook, Bount's Creek Co, T S Lutterloh, Ray & Pearce, E N Murchison, R E Heide, Page & Surles, J C Poe, C F Line. Sept. 10—Steamer Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for Mrs L E Huske, H W Dixon, L Wood, N McK McNeill, A J Woodward, J A Johnson, G & L Brandt, W F Brookshire, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, Brower & Mason, S C Hackney, P Smith, H T Moffitt, Bostick & Moffitt, J A Pemberton, Jas Kyle, W Draughon, Jas Dodd, D & W McLaurin, O S Baldwin & Co, Worth & Utley, J Ottarburg, Starr & Williams, J A Worth, J C Stedman & Co, D Anderson, Rockfish Co, J M Vann, J W Lett, J C Poe, J Shaw.

LADIES'

CLOAK, BONNET AND DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Of Our Own Importation.

JUST RECEIVED!

A MOST beautiful assortment, and a very large variety. Ladies will please call in time and make their selections.
G. & L. BRANDT,
South side Hay Street,
Fayetteville, N. C.

G. & L. BRANDT,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

MANTILLAS, BONNETS, DRESS-TRIMMINGS,

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags and Valises,

CUTLERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS of all kinds,

Yankee Notions, Havana Cigars, &c.

Comprising in all, one of the largest, handsomest and the most thorough assortment of Goods ever exhibited in this market, and will be sold very cheap for CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. Our friends and the public generally are very respectfully invited to give us an early call and secure a good bargain.
G. & L. BRANDT,
South Side Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 12. 48-tf

In the "Jam!"

A BEAUTIFUL line of Dress Goods by Express this morning. The

Imperial Foulards, Fancy Cords and Ottoman Poplins,

are ENTIRELY NEW Styles, and to be had only at No. 17 Market Square, of
J. N. PRIOR.
Sept 12. 1t

TO-DAY!

MONDAY, 12TH SEPTEMBER, we are opening the largest assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

ever offered by us to the citizens of Fayetteville.

These goods are all new, and every way desirable, selected with great care from recent importations, varied in style and of durable fabrics.

Our Cutter will remain a few days, to take the orders of any one favoring us with their patronage.
O. S. BALDWIN & CO.
Sept 12 1t

FALL 1859.

ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS RECEIVED and is daily receiving by far the largest and most desirable stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS,

ever offered by him to the public.

Not deeming it necessary to enumerate, he would say it embraces all the New Styles for the Fall and Winter trade. To which he would call the attention of his old Customers and the public generally.
ALEXANDER JOHNSON, Jr.
Sept. 8. 48-4w

Glass and Putty.

200 BOXES WINDOW GLASS, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

Sewing Machines.

MORE of the WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES expected this week.
S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Sept. 12. 48tf

Clothing! Clothing!!

WE are just receiving, and now opening, our Fall and Winter Stock of Ready-made Clothing, consisting of

Fine Coats of the best make,

and also Coats and Pants suitable for Laborers; which we warrant to sell cheaper than anybody else in our line of trade. We have also a fine assortment of Linen and Marseilles SHIRTS; Flannel and Cotton DRAWERS and U. SHIRTS; NECK-TIES; NECK-STOCKS; POCKET BOOKS, &c., &c.
GREENTREE & BARNUM.

Those who are indebted to us, will find it to their advantage to pay up by the first of October next.
G. & BARNUM.
Two Doors below the Carolinian Office.
Sept. 9. 48*3m

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.

I AM now receiving my Stock of Groceries for the Fall Trade, consisting in part as follows,—

115 Bags Coffee;
50 Bbls. Coffee Sugar;
20 Hhds. Molasses;
50 Boxes Tobacco—factory prices;
75 " Adamantine Candles;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
50 Boxes Candy;
20000 Lbs. Iron—assorted;
50 boxes No. 1 Soap;
25 M Cigars;
502 Bags Corn;
75 Bales Eastern Hay;
15 Firkins Butter;
20 Bbls. Leaf Lard;
35 ½ Bbls. No. 1 Mackerel;
500 Lbs. Cod Fish, &c., &c.

E. F. MOORE.
Sept 12. 1859 48-

Guano! Guano!!

40,000 LBS. No. 1 Peruvian Guano. For sale by
E. F. MOORE.
Sept 12 48-

Whiskey and Brandy.

110 BBLS. Pure Corn Whiskey;
25 " Apple Brandy;
20 " N. E. Rum;
20 " American Brandy;
15 " Old Rye Whiskey.

For sale by
E. F. MOORE
Sept 12 48-

Bagging and Hoop Iron.

3,000 YDS. Gunny Bagging.
Hoop Iron and Rope, for sale by
E. F. MOORE.

Just Received by Flora,

500 LBS† Extra Goshen Butter.
1000 lbs. White Leaf Lard.
Smoked Beef.
White Beans.
E. D. Cheese.
Pick. Beef.
Pick. Salmon.
Fish of all kinds.

For sale at No. 22 Hay St., by
D. ANDERSON.
Sept. 12. 48-1w

Just Received!

WE have just received, and are now receiving, our Fall and Winter Stock of

Dry Goods and Groceries.

Crockery and Glassware; Hardware and Cutlery; Boots and Shoes; Sole Leather; Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins; Window Glass, various sizes; Putty; Nails; and almost any article usually kept in our line.

Our stock of Shoes for Men, Boys and Youths, and for Ladies, Misses and Children, is well assorted.

Persons wishing to buy any thing in our line, will please give our stock an examination.

As the above goods were bought for cash, we think we can sell as low as any other in the trade.

We also have a good lot of N. C. Bacon.
J. O. BOON & CO.
Sept. 10, 1859. 48*6t

White Lead,

WHITE ZINC;
Linseed Oil;
Lard Oil;
Whale Oil;
For sale by
Sept. 12

TANNERS' OIL;
Sperm Oil;
Neatsfoot Oil;
Kerosene Oil;
S. J. HINSDALE.
48-

OILS.

SPERM OIL (Bleached);
WINTER WHALE OIL, do.;
NEATSFOOT OIL;
TRAIN OIL;
KEROSENE OIL;
LINSEED OIL.

Just received and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Sept 10 47tf

CITY OF MOREHEAD.

GREAT SALE OF LOTS.

ON THURSDAY, 17th November, 1859, will be sold, on a credit, to the highest bidder, a large number of Lots in said City.

The completion of the Rail Road and Warehouse; the extraordinary facilities for shipment; the large class of vessels that can enter the Harbor and lie alongside the Wharf and Warehouse; the number of good buildings that are going, or have gone up; the great demand for more Lots, all combine to make another sale necessary.
J. M. MOREHEAD, President
Shepard's Point Land Company.
Sept. 5, 1859. 48*ts

PEE DEE LAND FOR SALE.

INTENDING to change my business, I now offer for sale my PLANTATION on Pee Dee River, fourteen miles above Rockingham, containing 1700 Acres, Seven Hundred of which is good Cotton Land, unsurpassed by any land on the river. There are about Two Hundred and Seventy Five acres now in cultivation, which will yield a good crop, notwithstanding the severe drought of July. The buildings on the premises were put up upon the rough and tumble principle, consequently not having cost much, will not be in the way of my selling good land at a reasonable price. I will be pleased to show the land and growing crops to any person wishing to buy.
WM. C. LEAK.
Rockingham, Sept. 1859. 48-6t

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

AT UNIONVILLE, ROBESON COUNTY.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected Stock of Goods, such as are usually kept in Country Stores, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware and Cutlery, &c., &c.

Which he will sell cheap for Cash or on time to prompt paying customers.

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.

Thankful for past patronage, the undersigned solicits a continuance of the same.
J. S. THOMPSON.
Sept. 7. 1859 48*3t

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having, at September Term, 1859, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of the late Jonathan Evans, he hereby gives notice to all indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate must present them immediately.
E. H. EVANS, Ex'r.
Sept 8, 1859 48-3t

Horse Taken Up.

NEW HOPE MALE ACADEMY.

L. D. ANDREWS, PRINCIPAL.
H. L. STEED, ASSOCIATE.

THE Fourth scholastic year of this flourishing institution, situated in the south-west part of Randolph county, N. C., will be opened on the 14th of September next, and continued ten months without intermission. Tuition per session of 21 weeks, from $7 50 to $15. Extra fee 50 cents. Board, (exclusive of washing,) from $5 to $6 per month.

Our locality is healthy, and in the midst of a church-going people. Our school is cheap and its instructions thorough. Send on your sons and wards, they will be in safe hands, and thoroughly instructed.

Address the Principal at Lassiter's Mills, Randolph county, N. C.

W. W. ANDERSON, Sec'y.
August, 1859. 46-*3m

Miss R. A. Hodges will resume the duties of her School on Haymount, on the first Monday in October.

Aug. 29. 44*4t

An Agency for the Sale of
WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufacture. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtempts, beside the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few out of Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Salem Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., F. D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument has the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood, ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUMS, whenever brought in competition with others!

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co.
July 23, 1859. 34*1y

Something Worth Knowing.

WE SHALL, ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER, OPEN a large and well-selected Stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Ready-Made Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Trunks, Umbrellas, Canes, &c.

Comprising one of the most desirable stocks of goods ever offered in Fayetteville. These goods have been gotten up with great care, expressly for our trade, and are made in a VERY SUPERIOR MANNER. We have the varied qualities and numerous styles, and can offer inducements inferior to none, and superior to many. We have purchased a lot of

SEAMLESS CLOTHING,

to which we invite particular attention. Our stock of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

will be faultless, and parents and guardians would do well to look at it before purchasing elsewhere.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 21 HAY STREET.
Sept 2 46*2t

Fall and Winter Goods, 1859.

WE are now receiving, and by 1st of September will have in store our entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods, comprising a large assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND BONNETS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.

All of which we are disposed to sell at the lowest market prices for cash or good paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Aug. 27, 1859. 44*6

Southern Plows, Corn Shellers, &c.

A. F. MAYHER & CO.,
No. 54 Vesey Street,
NEW-YORK CITY.

A. F. M. & CO., would respectfully inform Southern Merchants and Dealers in Agricultural Implements, that they are still manufacturing all kinds of both Steel and Iron Southern Plows, Plow Castings, Corn Shellers, Grain Cradles, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Fan Mills, Store Trucks, Garden and Canal Barrows, Gin Gear Segment Castings, &c., &c., expressly for the Southern Trade. Also on hand, all kinds of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Machinery, Seeds, Fertilizers, &c., &c., which we sell at LOWER prices than any other house in the United States. We have a Descriptive Wholesale Priced Catalogue, which we will furnish on application by mail or otherwise. All Goods warranted to be as represented. A. F. MAYHER & CO.,
Send for our Price List. No. 54 VESEY ST., N. Y.
Successors to John Mayher & Co.
(Who established the business in 1820.)
Sept 3, 1859 46*3mpd

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.
Agents 36 Church St., New York.
June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

SKY-LIGHT
Photographic Gallery,
IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANEOTYPES, and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.

Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.

Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.

Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.

Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.

Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.

C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.
☞ Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.
April 29 10-*

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1859.

Freeman Broadwell, Jr., vs. Robeena Whitlaw.
Petition for Divorce.

WHEREAS publication having been heretofore made, notifying the defendant to appear and answer at this Term, and the said defendant failed to appear, It is ordered by the Court that alias publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer. This is therefore to notify the said defendant to appear at the next Term of the Court, to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday of September next, then and there to answer the premises, or the prayer of the Petitioner will be heard ex parte, and judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, Alexander McMillan, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the Fourth Monday of March, A. D., 1859, and in the 84th year of American Independence.

A. McMILLAN, C. S. C.
Aug. 8. 40*6t

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.

☞ Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.

All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.

THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.

P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1858. 86-tf

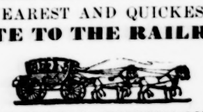
WAYNE HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.

JAS. G. SMITH.
Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!



HOLMES & ROBINSON'S

FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE, VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.
Aug 5, 1859. 38-1y

NOTICE.

FOR the future we will call for ladies and children and deliver the same at their residences within the corporate limits of the Town, who take passage on our lines of Stages. Male passengers will be received at the Stage Office, and delivered at their respective homes in the corporation. Each passenger will be allowed 60 lbs. of baggage free of charge.

HOLMES & ROBINSON,
Cont'rs Warsaw Line.
C. S. BARBEE & BRO.,
Cont'rs Raleigh Line.
Fayetteville, Aug. 5, 1859. 38-2mpd

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.

Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.

The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

NEW LINE.

I HAVE associated with me, in this line, Mr. John K. Dailey, and will style the firm ORRELL & DAILEY. We have purchased the Steamer SOUTHERNER, and in a few days, will have a New Flat employed with her. Those favoring us with their patronage may rely upon prompt despatch, by applying to Mr. Dailey on board, or to me at my office. R. M. ORRELL.

R. M. ORRELL. JOHN K. DAILEY.
March 26, 1859 800-tf

To Rail Road Contractors!
——JUST RECEIVED——
100 WHEELBARROWS,

light and strong, for the Rail Road. For sale by
D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 29, 1859. 800tf

Cotton Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale a Plantation in Marlboro' District, situated nine miles from Bennettsville, two and a half from Pee Dee River, seven from Railroad, and two from the Mineral Springs. The Tract contains

THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVEN ACRES,

with 150 under cultivation. The Buildings are all good. A NEW DWELLING HOUSE, with six rooms—fireplace in each room, passage through the house, two piazzas, one in front and one in the rear. My Land will compare favorably with any in the District. I have sixty acres of Bog land cleared, that will make thirty bushels corn per acre. The place is cultivated this year by James Peterkin. He will show any one who wishes to look over the land. My only object for selling is I have moved West.

Terms easy. Address me at Bennettsville, S. C., until 1st September, after that time at Selma, Ala.

GEORGE PETERKIN.
Aug. 4 40tf

LAND FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale 640 Acres of LAND, lying on the West side of Cape Fear River, two miles below Fayetteville, and extending from the river into the sand-hills. This tract is about equally divided into river-ridge, swamp and sand-hill Land. About 80 acres, adjoining the river, are under cultivation and are well suited to the growth of Corn and Grass: none of the Swamp has been cleared. There are several good sites for a dwelling house on the sand-hills. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to make early application, as I have determined to sell.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept. 8, 1858. 44tf

Land and Wood.

363 ACRES of LAND lying on the Fayetteville & Western R. R. 7 miles from Town.
450 Cords PINE WOOD cut and piled. All for sale cheap to close the concern of C. E. Roberts & Co.
Apply to J. H. ROBERTS & CO.
June 20, 1859. 24tf

Laborers Wanted.

THE Western Rail Road Co. wish to employ 4 able-bodied Slaves for the balance of the year, to work on track repairs between Fayetteville and Little River Depot.

W. A. KUPER,
Ch. Eng. & Supt.
July 6 29tf

Bacon! Bacon!!

20.000 LBS WELL SMOKED BACON. Just received by E. F. MOORE.
August 29, 1859. 44-4t

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is fully prepared to Manufacture or Repair Turpentine, Brandy and Whiskey Stills, Worms, &c., in fact, anything in the line of Sheet-Copper or Iron work.

Particular attention given to the making of Steam Pipes from a superior kind of Copper, for Boats, Mills, &c.

All work entrusted to my care shall be properly done, and warranted, and on the most favorable terms as regards price. Give me a call and see for yourself, and I know I shall have your patronage. Being a practical workman, I attend to all the work myself, which I find is to the advantage of both my customers and myself.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new work. M. A. BAKER,
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C.
July 27 35-6mos

WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers
OF ALL KINDS OF
Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N. B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.
Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1859. 64-ypd

State Bonds for Sale.

STATE Coupon Bonds, (Coupons payable in New York, on the 1st April and 1st October,) in quantities to suit. Apply at the Branch of the Cape Fear Bank. A. McLEAN.
June 1 19tf

C. LINHERR,
Artist in Hair,
AND
JEWELER,
691 BROADWAY, N. Y.

EVERY description of ornament made in Hair, viz: Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Flowers, &c.

☞ Orders taken by mail, and returned at short notice by the same conveyance or by Express.
Aug. 16 42*2m

Harper's Magazine for August.
just received. E. J. HALE & SON.

For the Wholesale Trade of 1859.

A LARGE AND GENERAL VARIETY OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, NOTIONS, HOOP-SKIRTS, &c.

STARR & WILLIAMS,

IN placing before the public this announcement, simply desire to say to their numerous customers, and to all merchants who design making their purchases here this Fall, that they are now opening, and will during the ensuing week be prepared to expose for inspection and sale, one of the largest and most general stocks of Goods in their line, ever offered to the Trade in this market.

A portion of these goods are of our own importation, consequently we shall be enabled to save to buyers the extra profit charged by the New York Jobber.

In connexion with the above stock, we shall during the season be prepared to sell at low prices,

Boots and Shoes of all Grades,

bought directly of the Manufacturer—FOR CASH.

☞ Those owing us accounts past due will please make payment.

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Aug. 24, 1859. 43tf

BOOTS & SHOES.
FALL AND WINTER STOCK.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON

ARE receiving a large stock of Boots and Shoes, embracing every variety of style and quality.

Gents', Boys and Youths' Calf Boots, Gaiters & Shoes,

Light, Double-Sole, and Quilted Bottoms.

Ladies', Misses, and Children's, fine heeled Gaiters,

Slippers and Shoes,—in great variety.

SERVANTS' SHOES.

A superior article, made to our order; Single and Double Sole.

NEGRO BROGANS.

A large supply of Black and Russet; single and double sole; purchased direct from Manufacturers at reduced cash prices; will be sold cheap.

—ALSO—

Traveling Trunks; Leather of all kinds; Shoe-Findings of every description.

All of which we offer low for cash, or on usual time to prompt customers.

Aug. 25, 1859 43-6w

NEW SPRING GOODS.
1859.
James Kyle

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF
DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,
BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,

Cedar Falls Sheeting and Yarn at Factory Prices.
All of which will be offered
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
As low as the same quality can be had in this State.
March 1859. 94tf

More New Goods!

I AM just receiving my Spring Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them generally

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FRUITS—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES AND PRESERVES—a great variety;
PERFUMERIES AND EXTRACTS of various kinds;
FANCY SOAPS AND POMADES;
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.;
WALKING CANES—of every kind;
BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE;
HOBBY HORSES, &c.;
NUTS; FINE AND COMMON CANDIES; SARDINES;
FINE CIGARS; SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO;
CRACKERS; FINE POCKET KNIVES;
A large assortment of PORT-MONAIES, some very nice;
FANCY ENVELOPES, and FANCY GOODS, TOYS and YANKEE NOTIONS;
An assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS;
COMBS, WHIPS, FISHING TACKLE.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please.

JAS. R. LEE,
Hotel Building.
March 31, 1859 1-

SPRING STYLES!
The Fayal, Everett and Havelock Hats!

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of the LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS (high and low crown,) and all the styles of the most elegant Hats of the season, can now be seen at the Bazaar.

A. McRIMMON.
March 16 97-tf

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!

PREPARED BY DR SANFORD.

Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced by the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it, and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body, and when it is deranged in its functions well, the powers of the system are diseased, is almost entirely dependant on the healthy action of the above for the proper performance of its duties. When the stomach is at fault, the bowels sympathize in consequence of having ceased to do his duty, the whole machinery goes on, one of the proprietors provides of more than twenty diseases, to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is principal, in any of its forms, trial, be made it his study, in a bled with **Liver Complaint**, conviction is certain. years, to find some remedy has but to try a bottle, and these Gums removes all morbid or matter from causing food to digest well, the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, giving tone and health to the invigorating the stomach, purifying the blood, the cause of the disease—whole machinery, removing effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is **better, prevented, by Liver Invigorator.** the occasional use of the

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents **Nightmare.**

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**

One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**

☞ One dose of two tablespoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**

One bottle taken for fe- male obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic**, while One dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus**, and a preventive of **Cholera.**

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of **mer-** system after a long sickness.

cury.

☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sal- lowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vi- gor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diar- rhea** in its worst forms. while **Summer** and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures **Worms** in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy**, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers** of a Bil- lous Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, 345 Broadway, New York
Retailed by all Druggists. *Sold also by*

JAS. N. SMITH and S. J. HINSDALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Nov'r 11. 62-1y

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR

Gill Net and Seine Twine.

50 LBS. Gill Net Twine;
190 lbs. Seine "
Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

School Notice.

MY School in the DONALDSON ACADEMY will be re-opened on Monday, October 3d.

Terms per Quarter of ten weeks:

English,	$ 7 50
Latin,	10 00
Latin and Greek,	12 50
Contingent,	25

A few pupils can be furnished with board in the family of the Principal, on Hay Mount.

JESSE R. McLEAN, A. M., Principal.
Aug 10 39-

Miss Bingham's School.

MISS BINGHAM will resume her School for Young Ladies on Monday, the 3d of October.
Aug 27 44-6w

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

THE 14th Session of this Institution will open on the 12th of JULY 1859, under the charge of DAN'L. STEWART, Jr., A. B., as Principal.

Board can be had either at the Steward's Hall or in the neighborhood at $8 per month, exclusive of lights and washing.

For further information apply to the undersigned at Laurinburgh, N. C.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Laurinburgh, June 18. 25-tf

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

FALL STOCK---1859.
GOLDSTON & FULLER

ARE now receiving direct from New York a large and desirable Stock for the ensuing Fall and Winter Trade,—consisting of

Groceries, Hardware & Hollow-ware, Saddlery, Boots & Shoes. Cotton Bagging and Rope.

Many other goods, not necessary to mention. All of which will be sold on very reasonable terms, either for cash or to prompt paying customers on usual time.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON. A. W. FULLER.
☞ Hay Street, Next Door to H. & E. J. Lilly.
Aug. 24, 1859 43-1m*3m

CIRCULAR.

THE undersigned has opened an Office in the Brick Building, two doors below the store of Mr. George McNeill, Hay Street, at the foot of Haymount, where he is prepared to receive on Consignment for sale or for shipment,

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, OR OTHER ARTICLES.

He will also, (when placed in funds for that purpose,) promptly attend to the purchase and forwarding of all descriptions of Groceries and other Merchandize which may be required or ordered.

Likewise, he will attend promptly to all kinds of BANK BUSINESS,—obtaining discounts and making negotiations, renewing notes payable at Bank, and procuring and forwarding Bank checks on distant places.

Having had long personal experience and knowledge of the business and trade of the place, he feels great confidence, that by giving his entire and undivided attention to these matters, and making only reasonable and very moderate charges for his services, he will be stimulated and encouraged by a liberal patronage, and that in all cases he will succeed in giving entire and general satisfaction. BEVERLY ROSE.

Refer to
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY.
Mr. GEORGE McNEILL.
Thos. S. LUTTERLOH, Esq.
Fayetteville, Aug. 10 40-6w

Portable and Stationary Engines, Pumps, &c.

WE are prepared to receive orders for the great AMERICAN PUMP, worked without packing or suction, throwing from 10 to 60 gallons of water per minute; sizes from 1 to 4, price $18 to $70. Patented April 5, 1859. Also, Dodge's Gutta Percha ball valve, Suction and Force Pumps.

Contracts Taken for the Erection of Buildings, materials furnished, and jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch.

A 15 Horse Power Stationary, and an 8 Horse Portable Engine, for sale cheap by

WALTON & BARRY,
Machinists and Car Builders.
Fayetteville, Aug. 15, 1859 40-
Town papers copy.

Leather and India Rubber
BELTING, HOSE, &c.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are prepared to furnish at short notice every description of Machine Belting and India Rubber Hose.

Having in our employ competent workmen, we are at all times prepared to put Steam Engines in order. All orders promptly attended to.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders and Machinists.
Fayetteville, N. C., July 28, 1859. 35-

Sugar Cane Mills.

THREE STYLES
Of First Premium 2 and 3 Roller Sugar Cane Mills,
Manufactured by
N. BOYDEN & SON,
SALISBURY, N. C.
Aug. 9 39tN1

Hardware, Cutlery, SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

STOVES, SHEET IRON, TIN-WARE, &c.

ON HAND, a large assortment of Box and Cooking Stoves; Tin-ware; Sheet-Iron; Lead Pipe. Also

The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot."

For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24. 66tf

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners' OIL; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER.
For sale by JAMES MARTINE.
Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

Plows! Plows!! Plows!!!

50 NO. 6 PLOWS;
50 No. 10 Plows;
50 No. 11 "
25 No. 50 "
25 No. 60 "
Points, Bars and Mould Boards to suit.
For sale by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Butter, Cheese and Crackers.

10 FIRKINS Goshen Butter;
25 Boxes State Cheese;
10 Bbls. Soda and Butter Crackers.
Just received by C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 12 79-

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

SPRING GOODS
AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.
E. LILLY
—Is now receiving his stock of—
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to make good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to give his customers the advantage of his labor, he solicits their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—

8000 Yds Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.

A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods;
Pants.

A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests from 75 cts. to $9 00.

A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;

Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which purchasers are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.

His stock of Ladies Dress Goods, embracing the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, &c.

Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Soaps, Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing usually kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.

He would call the attention of the Ladies to his assortment of Berage Shawls—new style, Square and a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.

March 28, 1859

NOTICE.

THE undersigned will receive Sealed Proposals for the repairs of the Jail in Lumberton, until the 1st day of October 1859. The Bids must be sent to Wishart, at Lumberton. Information may be obtained from either member of the Committee, or from a draft of the specifications left at the County Court House Office.

ELI WISHART,
ALEX. McMILLAN,
HECTOR McNEILL,
D. S. MORRISON,
THOS. J. MORISEY.
Aug. 31, 1859 46-3t

NOTICE.

ON Monday of Superior Court, at the Court House door, in Lumberton, the subscriber will sell the TOWN LOTS, belonging to the Estate of Mary Bland;—unless privately sold before that time,—on a credit of six months.

THO. J. MORISEY, Ex'r.
Aug 26, 1859 46-3t

HEAD-QUARTERS, 42d Regiment, N. C. MILITIA.

THE Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers of the 42d Regiment of N. C. Militia, are hereby ordered to appear at Lumberton, on the 15th October next, armed and equipped as the law directs, for Inspection, &c. On the 14th October, the Officers and Privates will attend at their usual place of Parade armed and equipped as the law directs.

By order of the Colonel,
WILLINGTON WISHART, Adj't.
Sept 2 46-3t

W. S. NORMENT.
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. Any business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.
June 27, 1859. 28-tf

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons holding receipts against me, given by A. C. Campbell, to present them by the first of November next, as I am anxious that they should be settled. None need think that I shall pay unless I am legally bound. I shall let no suit be brought on my bond, where I am liable, by his dereliction.

JAS. T. BOSTICK, Sr.
Rockingham, Aug. 22, 1859 44-3t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, 1859.

Eliza Hart vs. John W. Hart—Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, in this case, that the defendant John W. Hart resides beyond the limits of the State, It is ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks for the said John W. Hart to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D. 1859, and then and there plead or answer to said petition, or the case will be heard ex parte, and a decree entered accordingly.

Witness, John W. Baker, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at office in Fayetteville, the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D., 1859.

JOHN W. BAKER, Clerk.
[46*6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
BLADEN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1859.

Ralph R. Parker, Ex'r of Sarah P. Singletary, vs. Henry Hillburn and wife Emily, Harriet Singletary and John H. Singletary and wife Sally.

Petition for Account.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Harriet Singletary, and John H. Singletary and wife Sally, three of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the 12th day of August, A. D. 1859.

40*6] A. K. CROMARTIE, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1859.

James L. Currie, Adm'r of Mary Graham, dec'd, vs. William W. Graham, Adm'r of Neill Graham, dec'd, et al.

Petition for account and settlement.

THIS cause coming on to be heard, upon the petition filed, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter Graham, Ann Graham, Lewis Rowe and wife Isabella, John Graham, William H. Graham, Francis Ann Graham and Amanda Graham, defendants, are not residents of this State; It is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C. for six consecutive weeks, notifying the aforesaid non-resident defendants to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for our said county at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, then